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12 January 1982

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

COUNTRY SECTION

ANTIGUA

Briefs

Canadian Assistance

1

BARBADOS

Central Bank Chief Reports on Deficit, Imports Spending

(ADVOCATE-NEWS, 21 Nov 81)

2

Burden of Imports

Fiscal Deficit

Briefs

Immigration Restrictions

4

Private Development Foundation

4

CUBA

Ramiro Valdes Honors FAR At Interior Ministry Ceremony

(Ramiro Valdes; GRANMA, 21 Nov 81)

5

FAR Civilian Workers Cane Harvest Goals Announced

(Mario Rodriguez; VERDE OLIVO, 19 Nov 81)

10

Soviet DOSAAF Delegation Arrives Headed by Lt Gen Shilin

(Juan Hernandez Acen; GRANMA, 1 Dec 81)

12

Soviet Air Marshal Koldunov Heads Delegation to DAAFAR

(Roger Ricardo Luis; GRANMA, 1 Dec 81)

13

Ustinov Receives FAR Delegation Headed by Santamaria

(GRANMA, 1 Dec 81)

16

| | |
|---|----|
| DAAFAR Unit With Best Safety Record Visited (Juan Valdes Figueroa; VERDE OLIVO, 19 Nov 81) | 17 |
| FAR Ministry Commemorates October Revolution (VERDE OLIVO, 12 Nov 81) | 20 |
| Brig Gen Escalona's Remarks, by Juana Carrasco Friendship Association Fete | |
| FAR Ministry Trade Union Activities at Maceo School Noted (Luis Lopez; VERDE OLIVO, 19 Nov 81) | 24 |
| Div Gen Jose Abrantes Honors Raul Castro (Jose Abrantes; GRANMA, 21 Nov 81) | 29 |
| Economic Term National Income Defined (Alexis Codina; BOHEMIA, 13 Nov 81) | 31 |
| Description of Artillery Officer Training Noted (Reinaldo Penalver Moral; BOHEMIA, 13 Nov 81) | 32 |
| Central Army Motorized Infantry Unit Honored (VERDE OLIVO, 19 Nov 81) | 36 |
| Need To Fulfill Delivery Pledges Explained (Juan Guillermo Martinez; BOHEMIA, 13 Nov 81) | 37 |
| New Morning TV 'Magazine' News Show Described (Luis Alonso F.; BOHEMIA, 13 Nov 81) | 38 |

GRENADA

| | |
|--|----|
| Report on Bishop Speech to Hotel Group on New Airport (SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS, 22 Nov 81) | 40 |
| Briefs | |
| Cuban Credit for Airport | 41 |

JAMAICA

| | |
|---|----|
| Seaga Interviewed by Trinidad Paper on Summit, Bauxite (THE DAILY GLEANER, 24 Nov 81) | 42 |
| CARICOM Summit Prediction Bauxite Recovery Role | |
| Seaga Reports to Parliament on 'On Target' 1981-1982 Budget (THE DAILY GLEANER, 26 Nov 81) | 46 |
| Details of Report House Approval of Estimates | |

| | |
|---|----|
| Seaga Gives House Details on Latest Revenue Situation (THE DAILY GLEANER, 30 Nov 81) | 49 |
| Seaga Discusses Bauxite, Sugar in Final House Budget Debate (THE DAILY GLEANER, 30 Nov 81) | 51 |
| Spaulding Denies Brigadistas Got Military Training in Cuba (THE DAILY GLEANER, 27 Nov 81) | 53 |
| S. ... Apologizes to Canada for Police Raid on CUSO Office (THE DAILY GLEANER, 25 Nov 81) | 56 |
| Boards of JBC, 'DAILY NEWS' Reportedly Asked To Resign (THE SUNDAY GLEANER, 29 Nov 81) | 58 |
| Aluminum Companies Reconsider Layoffs after U.S. Purchase (THE DAILY GLEANER, 26 Nov 81) | 60 |
| Briefs | |
| Road Improvement Program | 62 |
| Cement Company Expansion | 62 |
| Flour Mill Expansion | 62 |
| Peruvian Trade Team | 63 |

NICARAGUA

| | |
|---|----|
| PSD's Montalvan: FSLN Must Correct Mistakes (LA PRENSA, 28 Nov 81) | 64 |
| Present Crisis Analyzed: Solutions Proposed (Emilio Alvarez Montalvan; LA PRENSA, 29 Nov 81) | 67 |

BRIEFS

CANADIAN ASSISTANCE--St John's, Antigua, Saturday, (CANA)--The Canadian Government is to provide further assistance to the Government of Antigua and Barbuda in its attempts to expand the country's economy. This is as a result of talks here between a three-member team from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and top officials of the Vere Bird administration. It has been disclosed that the Canadians will be helping in the expansion of the country's deep water harbour and the Government's attempts to improve the potable water supply. Canada was the first country to indicate to the Government of Antigua and Barbuda that it wished to discuss further assistance to the state following its independence on November 1. A spokesman estimated that the two projects, along with a number of others which the Canadians are considering will cost in the vicinity of Can \$12 million. At present the Canadians are providing assistance for the country's new airport terminal. [Text] [Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 3025/86

CENTRAL BANK CHIEF REPORTS ON DEFICIT, IMPORTS SPENDING

Burden of Imports

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

Unless drastic measures are taken to cut Government expenditures, the island's overall fiscal deficit for the current financial year could reach an all-time high of more than Bds\$200 million.

This warning has come from Central Bank Governor Dr. Courtney Blackman during an address to the Life Underwriters' Association.

He said that between April and October this year, actual current revenues of \$259 million were \$13 million behind projected expenditures, while capital expenditures of \$101 million exceeded estimated outlays by \$21 million.

"Unless drastic measures are taken to cut Government expenditures, the overall deficit for fiscal 1981-82 could exceed \$200 million. This would exceed last year's fiscal deficit by \$112 million and would be more than twice our largest deficit to date," Dr. Blackman said.

He listed four ways which he said Government could finance its deficit. These are through taxation, through local borrowing, through foreign borrowing, and through borrowing from the Central Bank which is a last resort.

Dr. Blackman said that the more Government borrows in the local market, the less funds are available for the private sector to invest in productive

enterprises.

In addition he said that the country cannot borrow indefinitely abroad since the island's foreign debt has increased by over \$100 million over the past year.

He also said that Government was the island's major employer, so that large wage increases would serve to fuel the fiscal deficit and increase the likelihood that Government will have to borrow from the Central Bank.

The Central Bank official noted that Government's wage bill is in the region of \$200 million annually. He explained that 10 per cent of that is \$20 million "and it is awfully hard to raise \$20 million intakes in a weak economy."

The Central Bank Governor said the Bank's policy has followed a three-pronged approach, one of which was to persuade Government to reduce its Budget deficit, and to persuade Trade Unions to curb their demands for increased wages.

He stated that the latter attempt was made "with less success."

He said that a collective effort was required to solve the current problems, and called for a suspension of the competitive instincts and instead recognised that "all of us are Barbadians."

Fiscal Deficit

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

Barbados' import bill was close to the \$1 billion mark last year, Central Bank Governor Dr. Courtney Blackman announced here yesterday.

At the same time he said that the country had to borrow \$40 million from Trinidad and Tobago in order to put the country in a comfortable position.

Dr. Blackman was addressing the Life Underwriters Association at its annual general meeting in Norman Centre.

Dr. Blackman said that the high import bill represented an average of \$4 000 for every Barbadian, and that was way ahead of the \$1 080 average for Jamaicans, and \$950 for Guyanese.

He said that to sustain this level of imports, Barbados would have to sell goods and services to the equivalent or borrow to make up the difference, since the island could not settle foreign debts with its own currency in much the same way as the U.S. has done.

He said that most of this country's borrowing was by way of private investment and soft loans, but "we still had to borrow an additional \$40 million on the Port-of-Spain market in order to put us in a comfortable position."

He said that after June the country's foreign exchange reserves continued to fall

rapidly, and the Central Bank for the first time had to resort to its credit lines with international banks to maintain our external payments.

Dr. Blackman also touched on increases in wages, and its relation to foreign exchange earnings.

He stated that it was important to try to strike a balance between wage and salary increases and the increase in the island's foreign exchange earnings if the country is to avoid balance of payments difficulties.

He remarked that Mr. Frank Walcott of the Barbados Workers' Union had tried to rebut that position by arguing that because Barbadians are predominately wage-earners, a policy of income restraint should not be urged upon them, since that would lead to a fall in their living standards.

But the Central Bank official stated that "workers' living standards will fall even more dramatically if the balance between income increases and foreign exchange earnings is destroyed, plunging the island into a balance of payments crisis."

He said that the lesson of Guyana and Jamaica where balance of payments problems were severe, is that it is the workers who suffer most of all from food shortages and the loss of jobs.

"The technical and professional classes have the option of migrating to North America," he added.

CSO: 3025/84

BRIEFS

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS--Barbados whose economy is running into serious trouble, is tightening the screws on illegal immigrants and setting down tougher conditions for employers wishing to hire foreigners. The aim is to check a rush of immigrants in recent years from some of the other Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries. Officials have said that job preference must be given to Barbadians, but insist that it was not a question of discrimination. An institutional framework is being established--advisory committee, appeals board--for assisting towards policy objectives. Barbadians will themselves in the near future be able to appeal it for whatever reason they feel that foreigners had been appointed to jobs for which they had applied and which they should have got. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Nov 81 p 1]

PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION--Barbados is among a number of Caribbean countries to benefit from the establishment of a National Development Foundation (NDF). This foundation, which is being launched by the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) will be a local, non-profit private sector organisation to create and administer a revolving loan fund. It will provide credit and technical assistance to small businessmen and farmers with no access to traditional credit sources. The Pan American Development Foundation recently received a US \$75 000 grant from the William H. Donner Foundation of New York to train the staff of six new National Development Foundations to be created in the Caribbean. The funds will be used over a three-year period to provide training and technical assistance to NDF staff and local business and civic leaders in Barbados, the Bahamas, Haiti, Jamaica, St Lucia and St Vincent. Training for the new foundations will focus on the creation and concept of a national development foundation, its structure and actual operations, including the role of the staff and Board of Directors, financial management, as well as how to contact and work with marginal groups and fund-raising techniques. The format will include lectures, seminars, case studies, problem simulation and extensive group interaction. The Pan American Development Foundation has launched National Development Foundations in 15 countries. Additional specialised training will be provided to existing foundations in conjunction with "Solidarios," the council of NDFs. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Nov 81 p 1]

RAMIRO VALDES HONORS FAR AT INTERIOR MINISTRY CEREMONY

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 21 Nov 81 p 3

[Speech by Maj Ramiro Valdes, member of Politburo and minister of interior, at homage to FAR on 25th anniversary by the Ministry of Interior at the ministry on 20 November 1981]

[Text] Comrade Raul, comrades in the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of Interior, all other comrades:

A few months ago, when our ministry completed 20 years of work, Comrade Raul organized things in such a way that it was the FAR that was the first to hail the event. Those of us in the Ministry of Interior have not forgotten that fraternal gesture and now we are the ones to have the immense satisfaction and joy of being the first to pay homage to our heroic, glorious and invincible Revolutionary Armed Forces on their 25th anniversary.

In a few days, we shall celebrate the 25th anniversary of our departure on the "Granma" and the 25th anniversary of the landing at Las Coloradas. At the end of December, we shall also recall the time when, after losing so many extraordinarily courageous and beloved comrades, a little over 20 soldiers were able to rally around Fidel and take to the Sierra Maestra, determined to wage war on a mercenary army that at that time had no fewer than 2,000 men for every one of us.

When we reflect on these events now that time has passed, we feel the moving lesson of optimism, confidence in the people and the revolutionary tenacity that emanates from them.

It was the certainty of defending a just cause that inspired us at the time and that continues to inspire us today in our determination to meet all obstacles and face all dangers.

From Marti we learned that a just principle, from the depths of a cave, can do more than an army. That feeling made us happy when we crossed the troubled sea of the Gulf in search of our beloved, distant homeland. The sensation of marching toward the commitment made with the people, that in 1956 we would be free or martyrs, made us persevere in the face of difficulties and helped us to lift our heads again after every setback. We experienced bitter times when everything seemed lost, but Fidel taught us then what today all of our people and all of our soldiers have engraved on their consciences: that as long as there is one revolutionary, as long as there is one rifle and one bullet, no enemy will be able to proclaim victory in our land.

The Rebel Army, born of the "Granma" and the date of 30 November, was forged in those traditions. In its ranks, the rebel feats of '68 and '95 were reborn. Honor and patriotic ideals once again prompted men to make impressive sacrifices and do heroic deeds. When the revolution was still a distant hope, we can say that already in the columns of our army, the seed of the new, dignified and worthy nation of today was already marching. Our soldiers did not only represent a military force. Above all, they represented a political and moral force of extraordinary scope. In them was the powerful class instinct of our exploited workers and campesinos. In them was the future seed of the unity of the people and all revolutionaries. They, like the fighters in the cities, took up the banner of the most profound and decisive change in the history of the entire continent. Not only did they challenge a bloody tyranny with their arms, but they also defied what had seemed to be the all-powerful American imperialism. On 1 January, when the revolutionary rifles emerged victorious after a heroic battle, the triumphal march of our Rebel Army also announced the end of Yankee dominion in the first free territory of America.

Lenin said that a revolution is viable only if it can defend itself. In '95, the intervention of imperialism and its hypocritical promises managed to disarm the glorious Rebel Army, whose bold actions had aroused the admiration of the entire world. In the '30's, our people did not have a revolutionary army and the reactionaries succeeded in imposing their will once again. In 1959, however, the Rebel Army became a sure guarantee of the revolution. The imperialists and the reactionaries suddenly found that they had no colonels or generals or troops they could use to maneuver and deprive our people of their victory. Arms snatched from the oppressors were put in the hands of the people, and people and army then became, and have remained, one and the same.

In the history of the revolution, one cannot fail to point out the exceptional role played by the Rebel Army in the early days following our victory. United around Fidel and the Rebel Army, the people defeated all the schemes and betrayals of the rightist elements. When imperialism began its attacks on our economy, its pirate actions and the organization of counterrevolutionary bands in different regions of the country, the Rebel Army served as a base for the mobilization of the masses for defense. The columns that had come down from the mountains became the nucleus that inspired and organized an entire people's militia. The force of a vanguard was converted into the force of an entire people. On the dramatic eve of the mercenary Bay of Pigs attack, the rebel soldiers, workers and campesinos united to proclaim the socialist revolution and express their determination to defend it to their last breath.

Arms and Conscience

Arms and conscience made our nation invincible and enabled us to courageously resist all the assaults of the imperialist aggressor. The title of "soldier" became the most honorable possible and every Cuban revolutionary is now proud to be a soldier for our cause and socialism.

But we must add something else: At a time when we did not yet have the organization and political training we now have, when we did not yet have a vanguard party to lead our struggle, it was the star of our Rebel Army and its commander in chief that showed all the people the path to follow. When Marxism-Leninism had not yet become the mass heritage of all our people, the proletarian, humble example of our

soldiers, their sense of modesty, self-sacrifice and loyalty to the revolutionary cause, their deep spirit of solidarity and comradeship constituted the most important ideological definition of the path that the revolution would have to follow. In the purity of ideals and in the loyalty to Fidel of men such as the unforgettable Maj Camilo Cienfuegos, our people found the most impressive proof that a new era and a true revolution had finally come to the doors of Cuba.

The Rebel Army was continued in its direct heirs: the Revolutionary Armed Forces, the legitimate pride of the people and the revolution.

For almost 23 years, our Revolutionary Army has completed its sacred task of serving as a shield for the life and work of the Cuban people with dedication and responsibility. Improvement and development have been continuing standards in the trajectory followed by the FAR. Based on the fraternal help and experience of our Soviet brothers in arms, the officers of our FAR have quickly assimilated modern combat techniques. Young guerrilla fighters who only a few years ago learned to command a squadron or squad are now capable to taking on their shoulders the leadership of tens of thousands of soldiers and face the complex problems of modern warfare with energy and certainty. With a revolutionary view, our FAR combine the development of a powerful regular army with the preparation and mass training of all the people so as to be ready to apply, if necessary, the principles of a general war. Proof of this has recently been given, as noted by Fidel and the Second Congress of our party, by the extraordinary support given by the FAR to organization of the Territorial Troop Militias.

The sons of the fighting spirit of Moncada and the "Granma," our Revolutionary Armed Forces have filled pages of glory in the fine trenches of internationalism. The soldiers who one day defeated the mercenary army of Batista, the militiamen who crushed the counterrevolutionary bands and the Bay of Pigs invaders, all our fighting people who then fearlessly faced the danger of nuclear extermination during the October Crisis, had the honor of helping to defeat the racists who tried to enslave the people of Angola and destroy their recently won independence. They also fulfilled their duty of marching alongside their brothers in Ethiopia, offering the strength of their arms and hearts in thwarting the brutal imperialist attempt of dismembering that country and drowning its revolution in blood.

But what is most noteworthy is perhaps the fact that despite the extraordinary and decisive role they have played in the history of the Cuban revolution, our FAR have never shown the slightest arrogance, self-sufficiency or haughtiness; on the contrary. As their glory has grown, they have become more closely linked to the people. Their modesty, profound sense of discipline, austerity and patriotic and communist conscience have grown as well.

Our people and party have grown used to seeing in the Revolutionary Armed Forces a model of organization and efficiency. When in other places a certain softening and liberalism have managed to penetrate, we have always been confident that our FAR are immune to such phenomena and that they constitute a bulwark of ideological firmness and the truly proletarian spirit. One has but to know that a task is in their hands, whether of a fighting, political or productive nature, to be absolutely sure that the mission will be performed efficiently.

In times such as these, faced with dangers and threats to our nation and to all mankind, when Yankee imperialism rushes headlong down the path of warmongering,

the arms race and the brutal trampling of the right of peoples to freedom, independence and the revolution, nothing can give more peace of mind to our people than the fact that we have not wasted our time throughout these years, that we have not neglected the country's defense, that we are preparing to meet any circumstances, and that the aggressive enemy, however powerful it may be, will have to think twice before paying the price it would cost to unleash war on our country.

The only thing that can assure us of peace in this difficult world in which we must live and fight is our decision to become ever more invulnerable and stronger in all fields. Everything else is idealism. Our enemies are too unscrupulous and cynical to understand any other language. Peace cannot be achieved through entreaties or laments, much less through concessions. It is defended with the decision to fight and die before giving up a single principle. That is why we can say that our Revolutionary Armed Forces that have not threatened and that will never threaten any other country, that have not attacked and that will never attack any other nation, now represent the most solid bastion of peace with freedom and dignity that our people have won for themselves.

Role Played by Raul

When we see our workers and campesinos producing, when we see our young people and children happily studying, when we see our people looking to the future with pride and hope, we feel in our hearts the most profound gratitude to our Armed Forces. An indestructible shield, they protect day and night all that we love and that is important to us: our flag, our skies, our land, the work of all worthy Cubans throughout history, the future of which we dream, the decorous role of our nation in the world revolutionary movement, our morals, our ideas, the glorious legacy left to us by our martyrs.

For our soldiers in the Ministry of Interior -- and we say this with sincere emotion -- it is an honor to share with our brothers in the FAR the trenches of the defense of the revolution. We come from the same roots and we have come a long way together. Our brotherhood and coordination are ever closer and more profound. We are inspired by their example to work harder and better in order to be better organized, more efficient and more deserving of the confidence and support given to us by our people, the party and Fidel.

One cannot speak of the Revolutionary Armed Forces on the eve of this 25th anniversary without emphasizing the extraordinary role played by Comrade Raul in their organization and development. War taught us to see every troop as the reflection of his leader. Today we can say that this immense army formed by our FAR, its thousands of magnificent officials, officers and cadres, carry the unmistakable stamp of the personality of Raul, his simplicity, his rectitude, his sense of exigency, his spirit of advancement, his fraternal and fair nature. Nearly 30 years of his fruitful life, from the attack on the Moncada Barracks, prison and exile, have been totally dedicated to the cause of the revolution. In a few days, he will have worn the olive green uniform with honor for precisely 25 years, the uniform he first put on as a captain in the "Granma" expedition, which he covered with glory in the Sierra Maestra and the Second Frank Pais Eastern Front, which he has dignified with his brilliant, tenacious and extraordinary work of all these years. We can say that our Revolutionary Armed Forces have in Fidel a minister on a par with what their commander in chief expects of them.

Today, beloved comrades, when imperialism threatens us and tries in vain to intimidate us, let us recall those heroic days of the baptism of fire of our Rebel Army. Let us recall the time when our tiny force was surprised by the enemy and when we responded to the Yankee insolence with the same cry of our soldiers: "Here, no one surrenders!"

On this 25th anniversary, let us turn our glance to how far we have come and let us double our optimism, our determination and our will to keep going, in the face of all dangers and all obstacles. Let us continue to march with unshakable faith in our victory and the firm conviction that when this people, one thousand times heroic, one thousand times revolutionary and one thousand times internationalist, when this country of Marti, Maceo and Fidel, goes into combat, the invaders will tremble and the empire will weep.

Long live our glorious and invincible Revolutionary Armed Forces! Long live our revolution! Long live Fidel! Fatherland or death! We shall win!

11,464

CSO: 3010/533

FAR CIVILIAN WORKERS CANE HARVEST GOALS ANNOUNCED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 19 Nov 81 p 55

[Article by Mario Rodriguez]

[Text] With the organizing committee for the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] National Union of Civilian Workers (SNTC-FAR), headed by its president, Jose A. Roque, attending, the first meeting with the contingent of cane cutters who are to represent the SNTC-FAR in the current sugar contest was recently held at the Jose Ramon Rodriguez Social Club.

The meeting was characterized by a fruitful exchange of experiences. The members of the brigade demonstrated their readiness to make a supreme effort to meet the commitments of this collective, which has set itself the goal of finishing the next cane harvest with no less than from 3.5 to 4 million arrobas [1 arroba = 25 pounds] of cut cane.

In the course of the meeting Jose A. Roque emphasized the necessity of having sufficiently experienced cane cutters in the brigade as a fundamental factor in being able to successfully attain the goal that has been set.

"The creation of a brigade of highly productive cane cutters," he said, "is one more challenge for our union and a fit way of rendering our most profound homage to the 25th anniversary of the "Granma" landing and "FAR Day," the 10th World Trade Union Congress and our union's Fourth Congress."

The union leader indicated that the task set this collective constitutes an opportunity that is more than favorable and heroic, above all for those who, because of their youth, did not have the privilege of taking part in historic events as relevant as the struggle in the Sierra Maestra, in Escambray against the counter-revolutionary bands or at Giron, in Angola and in Ethiopia. And he noted:

"We may say that this is one of the finest tasks that we revolutionaries have before us, one for which three fundamental elements are required: perseverance, persistence and tenacity."

Part of the meeting was devoted to the reading of a communique expressing the sentiments of all those participating as regards extending their most determined

support to the declarations made by our commander-in-chief during the closing session of the Second CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] Congress.

"The fascistlike, powerful clique that is misgoverning the United States may achieve its warlike aims, the general blockade it boasts of," the document states, "but we will resist and win out. Here, no one will surrender. Imperialists, let it be known that the Cuban people will either live with its revolution or die to the last man and woman alongside it."

11,466

CSO: 3010/557

SOVIET DOSAAF DELEGATION ARRIVES HEADED BY LT GEN SHILIN

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Juan Hernandez Acen]

[Text] A delegation from the Soviet All-Union Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation and Navy (DOSAAF) arrived in our capital yesterday at Jose Marti International Airport on a visit of exchange of experiences.

The delegation consists of Lt Gen A.P. Shilin, deputy chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee and twice hero of the Soviet Union, Maj Gen O.S. Aynedov, chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Azerbaydzhan SSR, Maj Gen I.A. Kuzmitsov, chairman of the DOSAAF Regional Committee of Astrayan, and Col B.I. Morozov, deputy chief of the Directorate of International Relations of the Soviet DOSAAF Central Committee.

Present to welcome the delegation were Col Jesus Almeida, first vice president of the Society for Patriotic Military Education (SEPMI), Jorge Garcia Bango, vice president of the SEPMI Military Technical Sports Division, and other officials of that institution.

The delegation will tour several places of interest and various centers the SEPMI sponsors for the training of junior specialists for the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces].

The DOSAAF has over 86 million members and represents the second largest mass organization after the labor unions, was founded on 23 January 1927 and in 1977 had the Lenin and Red Flag Orders conferred on it because of its strenuous effort in the patriotic-military domain.

11,466

CSO: 3010/536

SOVIET AIR MARSHAL KOLDUNOV HEADS DELEGATION TO DAAFAR

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Roger Ricardo Luis]

[Text] At the ceremony in celebration of brotherhood between the Cuban Armed Forces and the USSR held yesterday morning at the General Maximo Gomez FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] Academy in this capital, Aviation Marshal Aleksandr Ivanovich Koldunov stressed the fact that internationalist solidarity between the Soviet Union and Cuba is a sacred duty.

Twice decorated Hero of the Soviet Union, a member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, deputy Soviet minister of defense and commander-in-chief of our sister nation's Air Defense Forces, Koldunov heads a high-level military delegation which will participate in the proceedings of the 25th anniversary of the FAR.

In his speech he said that the international situation is tense in view of the growing aggressiveness manifested by the imperialists, among other ways, by disruption of the strategic arms balance and campaigns against the Soviet Union, Cuba and the socialist community in general. In connection with this, he warned that the Soviet Union and its allies have everything they need to defend peace and socialism.

He asserted that the Cuban revolution is indestructible and that the bonds of friendship between the parties, governments, peoples and armed forces of Cuba and the USSR are constantly multiplying and being reinforced.

Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro's Remarks

In the name of the FAR, Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro, a member of the Central Committee, deputy minister of the FAR and chief of DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force] forces, expressed his gratitude for the material support and moral encouragement offered by the country of Lenin's birth in the endeavor to turn the dreams of our grateful proletarian and communist people into reality.

He stressed the fact that, if the FAR are today endowed with a modern combat technique, if its officers are provided with a high level of professional training and if the troops have achieved high ratings in terms of combat readiness, it is due to Soviet internationalist solidarity and the valuable assistance of Soviet military advisers.

The chief of DAAFAR forces indicated that mankind has become aware of the threat the insane imperialist war policy poses to its existence and looks with optimism to the banners of the Great October Revolution, the symbols of peace.

He reiterated that, now, only a few hours from the celebration of the FAR's first quarter of a century, the FAR and the entire nation are ready to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and gains of our threatened country.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Aviation Marshal Koldunov turned a bas relief with the faces of Marx and Lenin, as a symbol of brotherhood between both armed forces, over to Div Gen Sixto Batista, alternate member of the Politburo and chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate.

Also presiding over the ceremony were Div Gen Arnaldo Ochoa, a member of the Central Committee and deputy minister of the FAR, Col Gen V.N. Konchits, chief military adviser to MINFAR [Ministry of FAR], Ship Capt Gennadiy Mikhaylov, the military, naval and air attache of the Soviet diplomatic mission, other FAR generals, chiefs and officers as well as Soviet military advisers.

Once the ceremony was over, the Soviet military delegation toured several installations at the center for advanced military studies, where it could evaluate some of the modern teaching materials the academy has to develop its teaching program.

Aviation Marshal Koldunov received replicas of the machete and the attache case, probably used by Maximo Gomez in chronicling our independence movement, from the hands of Brig Gen Manuel Fernandez, chief of the FAR Academy.

Visit to General Staff and DAAFAR Units

Yesterday the Soviet military delegation visited several DAAFAR antiaircraft defense units and the General Staff, accompanied by Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro.

At the DAAFAR General Staff a delegation of chiefs, officers, sergeants, privates, cadets and camilitos from this branch of the FAR extended a cordial welcome to the distinguished visitors.

Lt Col Hipolito Aguilera, DAAFAR deputy chief for political operations, said that for them welcoming Aviation Marshal Koldunov and his comrades on the delegation constituted a great honor.

The Soviet deputy minister of defense thanked them for the welcome that had been extended and said that he was glad to have been able to see for himself how the Cuban guerrilla army had transformed itself into a modern group of well-equipped armed forces with magnificent cadres and fighters, capable of carrying out those missions the nation and Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro might entrust them with.

He added that among the units visited he had seen the high level of combat and political training of the DAAFAR troops and said that he was certain that they knew how to carry out complex missions entailing great responsibility.

And lastly, he wished DAAFAR fighters great success in their work and congratulated them on the 25th anniversary of the FAR.

The Soviet military delegation visited Military Units 3697 and 3387. Aviation Marshal Koldunov conversed with chiefs and officers of the units he visited, interesting himself in the different aspects of the work they are doing, and told them about some of his experiences.

11,466

CSO: 3010/536

USTINOV RECEIVES FAR DELEGATION HEADED BY SANTAMARIA

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] Moscow, 30 Nov (PL)—Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado has arrived in this capital at the head of a Cuban military delegation that is to participate in the festivities organized here for the 25th anniversary of the landing of the yacht, "Granma."

The chief of the Revolutionary Navy and deputy minister of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] and the mission accompanying him are following up an invitation from Soviet minister of defense, Soviet Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov.

The delegation was welcomed at Sheremetievo Air Terminal by the deputy chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, Adm Nikolay Amel'ko, the Cuban ambassador in the USSR, Rene Anillo Capote, and the military, naval and air attache of this diplomatic mission, Col Demetrio Montseny Villa.

This coming 2 December it will be 25 years since the landing of the yacht, "Granma," an event that launched the last war of liberation and a date on which "Cuban FAR Day" is commemorated.

Today, Dmitriy Ustinov received the Cuban vice admiral and had a friendly conversation with him, according to an official report.

11,466

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DAAFAR UNIT WITH BEST SAFETY RECORD VISITED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 19 Nov 81 pp 28-29

[Article by Juan Valdes Figueroa in collaboration with the DAAFAR newspaper SIEMPRE ALERTA]

[Text] Accidents have never occurred at the air unit we are reporting on. This is due to a happy concatenation of objective and subjective conditions subject to the conscious action of the men who work at the unit: pilots, technicians, mechanics, shop workers. The party organizations and the UJC [Union of Young Communists] with their efforts decisively influence the successful accomplishment of the missions entrusted to them... of course, this is done without accidents, we repeat once again.

I

Flight safety is of concern to airlines throughout the world and also to military aviation because human lives, the execution of important missions and the preservation of costly goods produced by man depend on it. But only in the aviation sector of a socialist country does this concern go deeper, since the safety of the men who use this most modern means of transportation or defense, as the case may be, is vital. So, political organizations dedicate a great part of their efforts to this.

At the air unit we visited, groups from the party and the UJC get together before each combat training flight and assign each member of the team specific tasks, including among them measures for the protection of the aircraft.

But team members do not limit themselves solely to this; in addition they check to see whether routes have been well-delineated, on the maintenance of the machine, whether the rules have been followed, on the existing amount of fuel and the hours the aircraft can be used.

After the flights are over, these groups analyze them and, if there was any delay, find out who was responsible for it and verify to see whether the checkouts were hastily made. And those who do best on these flights are encouraged.

PCC [Cuban Communist Party] cells have influenced the shaping of a rule that is followed by everyone as if it were already a habit. The crew has to meet with its technicians an hour before the flight so that any difficulty can more readily be anticipated.

The command, the party and the UJC's flight safety campaign if eloquently demonstrated through the daily practice established some time ago, which consists of having flight technicians also function as rules technicians. "This doubles our work potential," one of these comrades told us, adding a few minutes later, "but it also doubles flight safety. That is why it is a good initiative."

Aircraft have check lists for takeoff. Through the experience obtained in connection with these the command, party organizations and UJC have introduced new data in this field which enrich it, imprinting on the mind more features, because even the simplest details are also important for flight safety.

In the course of a reasonable enough period of time, the operations the crews have to perform are analyzed by means of a combat training chart for the purpose of seeing to it that no pilot "outdoes himself," that is, that he is not trained in advance of the time required to perform a given operation.

II

Capt Enrique Antunez Echevarria and First Lt Julio Soto Canellas, here with us, differ from one another in some respects. The former graduated as a pilot in 1969 and the latter in 1976; that is, one has more experience than the other, but they share one thing in common: Both are captains of aircraft that are maintained without accidents.

"I am a young pilot," Julio Soto said to us, "therefore my fundamental job has up to now been to rapidly increase my knowledge of the facts and acquire new experiences. My comrades have taught me a lot, told me how to perform the different operations and planned very complicated flights to get me used to them under adverse weather conditions. A story? On one occasion a forester from Cabo de San Antonio had an accident and we were given the mission of evacuating him... trees, marabou and dog-tooth violet everywhere, difficult conditions to effect a rescue with our helicopter. But we did it, with risks but without premises or accidents because our tough training enabled us to do so."

Capt Enrique Antunez told us about one of the experiences acquired and consciously applied that has an influence on flight safety: "We have always tried to organize fixed crews. That way, we know one another better, each one's in-flight habits, each crew member's navigational habits, what each comrade likes during the flight, how the takeoff is conducted. Thus even the expression on one's face at a difficult moment can transmit a decision, perhaps even with the speed and precision that words could not do it with!"

III

We listened to a comrade enthusiastically say: "The word, accident, has been eliminated from this air unit's vocabulary because... maybe we don't have the

right to have them." And this saying has come into use through the careful organization of flights, but /"from the ground"/ [in boldface], as Col Enrique Carreras, a heroic Playa Giron pilot, emphasized. Indeed, chiefs, pilots, technicians and mechanics do their jobs "from the ground" and, more than that, they carry out important initiatives, and in the air too.

11,466

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FAR MINISTRY COMMEMORATES OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Brig Gen Escalona's Remarks

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 12 Nov 81 p 55

[Article by Juana Carrasco: "64th Anniversary of the October Revolution: Fighting Brotherhood"]

[Text] Shortly before celebrating the 25th anniversary of the "Granma" landing and Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) Day, the FAR's main event in the program in honor of the 64th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, during which Brig Gen Juan Escalona Reguera, a member of the Central Committee and deputy minister of the FAR for civil defense, and Maj Gen Vasiliy Zdunov, hero of the Soviet Union, spoke, was held in Universal Hall.

In his speech Brig Gen Juan Escalona noted the importance of the October Revolution in materializing the dreams and scientific predictions of Marx and Engels under Lenin's skillful leadership and how 64 years have served to transform a Russia exploited by Czarism into the mighty socialist state the Soviet Union is today.

The USSR's decisive contribution to the struggle against fascism, the creation of the new society through the effort of the workers, the scientific and technical development, the current military and industrial potential and the increasing satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the people were prominent points in his speech.

During his talk in the name of the FAR, he expressed his gratitude for the timely solidarity and generous and disinterested material aid Lenin's people have always extended the Cuban Revolutionary Government and stressed the fact that the bonds of friendship forged by our peoples during the years spent building a socialist society are expressed in the fighting brotherhood that exists between our parties, governments and armed forces.

Brig Gen Escalona denounced the aggressive attitude of the imperialists in various parts of the world and their contempt for world public opinion in starting to manufacture the neutron bomb, as opposed to the USSR's sustained and tenacious struggle for peace in the effort to avoid a war that could mean the destruction of all mankind.

The Soviet Communist Party and Soviet Government's inviolable principle of always standing beside Cuba was voiced by Soviet hero, Maj Gen Vasiliy Zdunov, who in connection with this referred to the words of Comrade Fidel: "Principles are not negotiable."

Zdunov recalled the difficult circumstances under which the USSR came into being and evolved and Cuban workers' solidarity with the young Soviet republic right from the start.

He pointed out that the agreements resulting from the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress and the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress require peaceful conditions abroad for their successful execution and that our parties and Comrades Fidel and Brezhnev are struggling to achieve them in spite of the fact that this has recently been no easy matter since the Reagan administration has launched a savage attack on peace.

After stressing the fact that the Soviet Armed Forces had defeated fascism during the great civil war, he warned "those who derive pleasure from military adventures not to forget what happened 20 years ago on the sands of Playa Giron," reaffirming that any attack on the socialist community would be condemned to defeat.

And lastly, Maj Gen Zdunov asserted that the bonds that link the USSR and Cuba are indestructible because they are based on collaboration, the principles of the socialist internationalist movement and the joint action of their parties, governments, armed forces and peoples.

This main event of the FAR was chaired by alternate members of the Politburo Div Gens Senen Casas Regueiro and Sixto Batista Santana, respectively first deputy minister of the FAR, chief of General Staff and chief of the Central Political Directorate of the FAR, Soviet ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Ship Capt Gennadiy Mikhaylov, the military, naval and air attache at this diplomatic mission, and other FAR generals, chiefs and officers and Soviet military advisers.

Friendship Association Fete

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 12 Nov 91 p 57

[Article by J.L.B.: "At the 64th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution: Homage to Friendship"]

[Text] In connection with the commemorative activities for the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution, the Cuba-USSR Friendship Hall has been inaugurated in the Western Army Officers Club.

The installation, which is of extraordinary importance in the patriotic and internationalist educational effort of our fighters, will be like a symbol of friendship between the people, the party, the government and the armed forces (FAR) of Cuba and the Soviet Union.

This hall has three sections in which the most relevant deeds that have led both countries to the edification of a socialist society have been assembled in the form of different objects and graphic displays.

In the first of these the lives and careers of Lenin and Marti, the brilliant revolutionary leaders of both peoples, are illustrated; in the second, among other things, the most conspicuous moments of the armed forces of Cuba and the USSR appear photographically assembled; and in the third there is a display of the kind of proletarian internationalism practiced by these two member nations of the socialist community as well as photos of the members of the politburos of both communist parties.

Guillermo Garcia and Julio Camacho Aguilera, members of the party Politburo, Div Gens Sixto Batista Santana, an alternate member of the Politburo and chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate, and Ulises Rosales del Toro, a member of the Central Committee and chief of the Western Army, as well as other members of the Central Committee and Soviet military advisers attended the opening of the hall, which coincided with the main event on the Western Army program for the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The commemorative medal, "20th Anniversary of the FAR," had been previously awarded a group of party and people's government leaders in the western provinces.

On the occasion, Maj Gen Viktor Luchits, who spoke of that significant event, the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and of the fraternal relations that exist between the armed forces of Cuba and of the USSR, gave a talk.

Div Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, who in his opening remarks discussed the career and work of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, was responsible for the closing statements.

"Vladimir Il'ich Lenin," he said, "the brilliant revolutionary leader, must be historically credited with having led the struggle of those who were exploited in Russia until they achieved their final liberation from the oppression of Czarism and capitalism and with having guided the working class in close alliance with the poor rural population to the victory of the socialist revolution."

The speaker spoke of the entire process following the victory of the Great October revolution, a period during which the people, under the leadership of the party, wrote fine pages of heroism in their constant struggle against the enemies of a victorious socialist movement and through the economic edification of the new socialist order.

The chief of the Western Army pointed out that without the first socialist revolution the first socialist revolution in the western hemisphere would not have been possible.

In connection with this he emphasized the fact that the internationalist dreams of Marx, Engels and Lenin have been realized through the solidarity accorded Cuba.

"In the battles for our sovereignty and in the constant effort for socialist economic development," Div Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro recalled, "the internationalist and fraternal hand of the Soviet Union, its people and communists has never failed us."

After congratulating those who had been awarded the commemorative medal, "20th Anniversary of the FAR," and speaking at the inauguration of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Hall, he referred to the new maneuvers and threats of the American imperialists against our country and recalled the words uttered by our commander-in-chief at the closing session of the Second CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] Congress:

"If they think our people will weaken, the imperialists are fooling themselves! If we have to make the sacrifices we made during the early years of the revolution, we will do so again, and make even more of them! If we have to make the sacrifices we made during our war of liberation, we will do so again, and make even more of them! If we have to make the sacrifices our Mambis [rebels] made, we will do so again, and make even more of them!"

11,466
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FAR MINISTRY TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES AT MACEO SCHOOL NOTED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 19 Nov 81 pp 52-54

[Article by Luis Lopez: "An Interesting Experiment in Union Work: To Achieve a Firm and Vigorous Movement"]

[Text] An item was published that moved us to look into the matter. It reported that at the summary plenary session on the Historic Dates Competition of the Local Union of MINFAR [Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces] Units and Departments the labor organization of the Gen Antonio Maceo Interservice School had achieved the rank of Competition Promoter Center for the academic year 1980-1981.

Thumbing through the records, we learned a lot more. For 5 consecutive years the school had won the "Moncada Heroes Pennant" and on two occasions the prize for best school of the military training centers of the local union to which it belongs in addition to the pennant for competition promoter. At the present time this institution has been nominated for the "Heroic Tradition Center Plaque."

Other incentives received were the "Second Party Congress Pennant" and the trophy of the same name for having been chosen best trade union office of the municipality of Calmito.

"The achievements are the work of the entire collective, without exception," union office secretary general Adonis Puerto Rodriguez noted. "One hundred percent of the school's civilian workers belong to the labor organization, which is why we had to create five union locals with over 10 union committees."

"This form of organization enables us to direct and control tasks efficiently, ensure the following of guidelines and see to it that work plans conform to the specifications of the tasks the workers perform in their departments, while at the same time increasing the operational effort to solve labor problems."

The high rate of completion of the job plans the union office and locals draw up is noteworthy. "It is due to the fact," Adonis added, "that before approving them the rank and file coordinate their judgments with the unit leaders while we at the same time rely on the appraisal and support of the political section, the party and the school UJC [Union of Young Communists], which require that the activities entrusted to their members be carried out."

"This is not a merely formal step since the political organizations include in their respective work schedules those tasks that are to be supported and the military command the individual assignments of given comrades. Furthermore, as secretary of the union office, I participate at Board of Directors and Center Work Plan meetings."

During the tour of the unit we were able to judge the close association that exists between workers and labor leaders and between them and union local leaders. Again and again greetings were repeated and once in a while there was a quarrel or brief discussion of some matter that was pending.

The conclusion is obvious. The power and prestige of the labor organization is due to the fact that its leaders are capable of representing the masses and defending their rights, just as they demand of them that they do their jobs. "This is the product," Adonis said, "of experiences accumulated during years on the job, of positive results, of lengthy discussions at any level when we feel we are right and of self-critical observations when we are wrong."

When we asked Lt Col Mario Avila Calzadilla, chief of the Political Section, his opinion of the effort made by the labor organization at the center, he noted that "its effort is a very dynamic one and it is really associated with the masses; it mobilizes and is familiar with them, while at the same time the workers recognize these leaders. At the management level there are very good opinions of their work.

"There are some things that should be improved, like organizational matters and the fact that some labor management boards want to take on too many jobs, which weakens them.

"I would say that there are three basic factors to be found in union activity which make it successful: first, its close association with the masses; second, relations between the military command, the party and the union; and third, the dominant number of workers among its leaders. I believe that this is the key to its success."

Example of Deeds

Speaking of socialist competition programs, Luis A. Sosa said that this is one of the ways of forcing the masses to daily obtain better results. "Here, the whole machinery created for that purpose is in operation: higher committee, union local committee and subcommittee in the union committees."

Sosa, the union office's secretary in charge of competition, pointed out that they have had success with this device. "Moreover, of those mentioned above, we were awarded the pennant for best school in the competition held in honor of the 10th World Trade Union Congress.

"Various incentives have been created for the winners, like the pennant conferred on the most outstanding union local during the quarter. We have also rotated the Second Party Congress banner from one rank-and-file organization to another and the most outstanding workers stand guard over it.

"However, we feel that the greatest shortcoming in the competition programs at the present time is precisely the failure to combine moral and material incentives.

"We have here a FAR leader who has been one for 5 consecutive years, Comrade Felix Batista Pena, and many other outstanding workers whose families have been sent letters and in whose personnel files recognition for their outstanding work has been entered."

One of the problems this strong collective was afflicted with some time ago was absenteeism. Mercedes Puig of the Women's Front said that "there was a high percentage of absenteeism, fundamentally among women. This was due to the fact that our female comrades had no place to leave their children on Saturdays. The Competition Committee and a volunteer effort by our comrades resolved this difficulty. Now there is a children's section in the center which has largely resolved this crisis. Improvement of working and living conditions, competition and other measures put an end to the difficulties.

"We may say that the stablest labor force at present consists of women. Last year we had only two dropouts and, as regards absenteeism, it amounted to 4.34 percent during the academic year 1978-1979 and to only 2.58 percent this year."

A very interesting experiment is the fact that any worker may succinctly contest the content of the most important labor laws. If he asks a labor leader about them, the latter will manage to give him a specific answer regarding the problem he wants explained, and there are some who may even look up the number of the appropriate article of the law.

This is thanks to the extensive information -- also on occasion reproduced -- on documents referring to the labor laws in effect which the school possesses. In connection with this, there are few people who know more than Julio Lopez, who is in charge of organizing the work, wages, protection and hygiene.

"At our unit there are hundreds of comrades who have been rated by Resolution 24 and 97.5 percent of them benefit from application of the General Wage Reform Law.

"On very rare occasions have we had to invoke the measure of closing down a local because of a lack of work or means of production, since we are fully aware of the necessity of presenting such a deficiency for scrutiny at the national level.

"We have held seminars on the tasks this front requires," Julio Lopez said, "and the chief of the unit has issued an internal order for the creation of protection and hygiene committees and subcommittees.

"The result of this set of measures is that throughout the year there has been a total of seven slight accidents, a figure much lower than at other times."

In his major report to the Second Party Congress, Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro described the battle for the ninth grade as "another educational victory of our workers."

To carry out the terms of this agreement, the union locals drafted their commitments. "The school's," education activist Mirta Almeida Sanchez proposed, "is to fill our lecture halls with about a hundred comrades. We had an enrollment of 111: 42 workers who take classes at the center, 8 outside of it and 61 who will appear for open examinations. We have a retention rate of 92.8 percent and attendance amounts to 87 percent.

"Steps have been taken to avoid delays and manage to get through this term without any difficulties. Among them we may cite coordination with the Department of General Studies in reviewing those who are to take open examinations. The command has also provided time to review working mothers. A classroom was made available with a rotating teaching schedule. The union supervises class attendance as well as planning review sessions for those comrades who have difficulties.

"Our plan," Mirta concluded, "is to graduate 80 comrades and to date there have been no difficulties in achieving it. To encourage those students with the highest qualifications and rate of attendance, we have with union funds bought them some presents in recognition of their efforts. The battle is not an easy one, but we are encouraged by the very commitment demonstrated by our comrades, thanks to which we have received the union office pennant for outstanding achievement in the Battle for the Ninth Grade.

The successes this labor organization and its affiliates, which constitute part of that labor movement that is today more vigorous and stronger than ever, are day by day harvesting are as great as is the enthusiasm of the collective.

Two Responses and One Decision

We cannot speak of worker masses ready to make any sacrifice, of the achievements of a labor organization, without mentioning the workers' readiness to defend their country.

Comrade Caridad Hernandez Lopez told us the collective's response to the creation of the MTT [Territorial Troop Militias] was unanimous. She herself was one of those selected to take the course of studies that would prepare her to become a militia unit chief at this very center.

"All in all, five of us were selected. We began taking classes and graduated with the rank of second lieutenant. Now the unit receives instruction in infantry, target practice and other subjects taught by cadets from the school itself.

"Very important is the fact that we are preparing for the military review of the school that will be held in honor of the 20th anniversary of the FAR. On that occasion our MTT unit will pass in review along with the cadet companies on the infantry proving grounds.

"We are ready, like every revolutionary: They will have to kill an entire people to take over our country."

MTT Second Lt Lazaro Arteaga Placeres

We took the classes they taught us with a great deal of determination. As an example, I can tell you that comrades who have never marched before in very little time manage to adapt to infantry training.

Our platoons are prepared for any kind of defense in the event of an enemy attack, just as they are also exerting themselves to raise the quality of our work.

The situation the world is in is not very promising, and much less so the situation imperialist governments are in with their economic crises, unemployment, corruption and war hysteria. They know that we are ready to do battle without letup or restrictions on time. We are ready and waiting for the right moment to do what we must do.

11,466

CSO: 3010/557

DIV GEN JOSE ABRANTES HONORS RAUL CASTRO

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 21 Nov 81 p 3

[Speech by Div Gen Jose Abrantes, first deputy minister of interior, at the presentation of the award for distinguished service to Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), at Ministry of Interior on 20 November 1981]

[Text] Beloved Comrade Raul:

In presenting you with the award for distinguished service in the Ministry of Interior for 20 years, we are aware, just as we were when this award was bestowed upon Comrade Fidel, that this distinction takes on singular, inestimable and far-reaching values that fill us with satisfaction and revolutionary pride.

This award is presented today to a man of exceptional merit, both in the initiation and development of the struggle that culminated with the revolutionary triumph of 1 January, as well as in the defense and consolidation of the socialist revolution. It is granted to a person who, from the very beginning of the establishment of the security organs, imposed his example and action, his stamp of energy, respect for the moral and political principles of the revolution, revolutionary transigence and human sensitivity on the work of our institution. It goes to a man who, with true mastery and under the orientation and guide of our commander in chief, has led the Revolutionary Armed Forces, the glorious successors of the heroic and invincible Rebel Army.

It is awarded to a respected leader and beloved brother.

With deep revolutionary emotion, we present you with this medal because the victories achieved by our institutions are inseparable, institutions that were born of the Rebel Army, of the revolutionary people, institutions that fought together in unforgettable battles: at the Bay of Pigs, during the October Crisis, in the fight against bandits, in countless operations against the internal enemies. Together we have defended the banner of internationalism. Inseparably united, our institutions have fought and will always fight in defense of the revolution, inspired by the holdness of our rebels and our Rebel Army, by the revolutionary Bolshevik thrust that opened up a new era of realities and hope for mankind, by the unbeatable, immortal example of the communists, the Soviets, who under the most adverse circumstances have defended their homeland and socialism at all costs.

In placing this medal on your uniform, we are reminded of the extraordinary history of these past 25 years, during which our nation turned the bold dreams of several generations of revolutionaries into reality and went from the profound abyss of ignominy to the highest and most worthy peak that any people has reached on this continent. We are reminded of your presence, when you were very young, during the attack on the Moncada Barracks, your determined attitude in the trial of the 26 July soldiers, your exceptional contribution during the years of the war of liberation and the subsequent battle, even more difficult and complicated, aimed at consolidating the people's victory, defending socialism and turning our country into an irreducible bulwark of revolutionary and internationalist ideals.

Comrade Raul, today we feel the need to tell you that our soldiers and all the people of Cuba have had the enormous privilege to have leaders such as you throughout these long years of struggle and victory. We are grateful for your teachings, your guidance, your tenacity and your example of human and revolutionary integrity.

May this award of distinguished service express these feelings. May it be an emblem of our fighting brotherhood and may it transmit the unshakable determination it now inspires to all the men and women of the Ministry of Interior.

May we live with the revolution or die defending it to our last drop of blood!

Thank you.

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ECONOMIC TERM NATIONAL INCOME DEFINED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 13 Nov 81 p 34

[Article by Alexis Codina]

[Text] National Income is the part of the Overall Social Product which represents the new value or product created by society during a given period (usually a year). It is determined by subtracting from the Overall Social Product the value of the means of production consumed during the period (raw materials, supplies, fuel, as well as the wear and tear of machinery, equipment and facilities).

Materially, it is made up of the new means of production earmarked for investments and for the expansion of productive reserves, plus objects of personal consumption.

Through the distribution and redistribution of National Income and its utilization in a planned manner, the socialist economy is able to meet the current needs of society and to create the conditions necessary to meet future needs on a higher level. For this purpose, in the primary distribution of National Income, the State Budget takes part of the earnings of enterprises in the productive sphere, which is where National Income is created.

With the revenues obtained through this and other means, the State Budget finances the needs of the non-productive sphere and the investments required for the country's development, through the redistribution of National Income.

As a result of this process, National Income is divided into two large funds: the Accumulation Fund and the Consumption Fund. The Accumulation Fund is used for the expansion of production, the enlargement of productive reserves and the construction of socio-cultural projects. The Consumption Fund is subdivided into: the fund for the payment of wages to workers in the productive sphere; the fund for the development of science, education, public health and art; the fund for social security and benefits; and the fund for defense and public administration.

Thus it can be deduced that an increase in National Income is the most important source of enhanced satisfaction of social needs in the socialist economy, and of subsequent development.

National Income grows as more workers are employed in the productive sphere. But the most important ways to increase that income are to raise worker productivity and to utilize resources more efficiently.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTILLERY OFFICER TRAINING NOTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 13 Nov 81 pp 37-39

[Article by Reinaldo Penalver Moral]

[Text] Every weekend at the exit of the Havana City tunnel a scene can be observed that causes very favorable comments. Hundreds of youths, impeccably dressed in the uniform of our Revolutionary Armed Forces, disperse joyfully in different directions toward their homes. They are the cadets (military students) of the Comandante Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

These weekends (Saturdays) represent for them the culmination of one more small apprenticeship stage in their technical-military training, and in the political and ideological work demanded by the incessant development of science and technology in their careers.

The Comandante Camilo Cienfuegos School has one of the best enclosed campuses of the armed forces; it has areas for training and for practical classes, electronic facilities that allow for day and night use, small caliber facilities, firing service facilities, land and antiaircraft artillery firing facilities, laboratories, specialized classrooms and workshops.

In this heterogeneous complex, the cadet engages in activities that will instill in him the habits and skills that will enable him to develop with full mastery of the specialization he has chosen for his future as an officer.

Responding to the growing demands of the high technology achieved in our armed forces, the school is now in the process of renovating its facilities; it is replacing existing buildings with modern structures, and replacing the equipment in laboratories and shops with high-quality precision instruments, allowing the cadets to carry out their practical assignments and undertake research projects.

The cadet's daily activities are regulated by a daily schedule that calls for six hours of classes each day, independent study, physical training and sports, political-educational activities, free time and other activities, distributed in morning, afternoon and night sessions. He can go out on pass between Saturday and Sunday, and by the fourth year he gets one or two free nights during the week, plus two vacation periods (in February and July-August) of one and five weeks, respectively.

A permanent task of which the cadets and officers are very proud is to fire off salvos to greet high-ranking officials and foreign leaders who visit our country, and to commemorate the great dates in our history, because for them it is an honor to be chosen to participate in such activities.

Sports and Culture

Physical training and sports enable our cadets to attain intellectual, aesthetic, moral and technical development, which along with physical development are fundamental elements in the overall education of the new man.

The school has facilities for playing baseball, soccer, handball and volleyball, plus a 400-meter track, areas for shot put, javelin, long jump, judo and self-defense, weightlifting, fixed and parallel bars, etc.

The cadets engage in individual as well as collective sports, forming teams that compete with other educational entities and military units.

Interested cadets participate in various types of cultural activities such as art and different performances with invited artists.

Entry Requirements

1. Complete Pre-university studies
2. Be between 17 and 21 on the date when classes begin in September
3. Be single
4. Possess physical and mental conditions required for military service
5. Possess political and moral conditions required to be a career officer in our armed forces

Specializations

1. Higher Courses for Officer Training. Duration: 4 years.

a) Command Courses.

- Land Artillery Tactical Command. Weapons Operation Engineer.
- Antiaircraft Tactical Command. Weapons Operation Engineer.
- Optical and Sonic Operation Tactical Command. Radiotechnical Devices Operation Engineer.

b) Strategy Courses.

- Land Artillery Troops Strategist. Licentiate.
- Antiaircraft Artillery Troops Strategist. Licentiate.

2. Engineering Courses. Duration: 5 years.

- Military-mechanical Weapons Engineer.
- Military-mechanical Munitions Engineer.
- Military-electromechanical Antiaircraft Artillery Weapons Engineer.

At the end of the studies in the selected specialization, the graduate is promoted to the rank of lieutenant (lieutenant engineer) and is awarded a diploma that accredits mid-level military training.

At the same time, he acquires general military-technical training at the higher level (university), and receives the diploma of engineer or licentiate in the chosen specialization, endorsed by the Ministry of Higher Education.

After serving among the troops for a period of time, depending on the level of development achieved, the graduate may choose to study at the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces Academy or at academies in the USSR, to attain a higher level of military training.

Moreover, through participation in scientific research projects and contributions to scientific-military work, the officer may choose to pursue a degree as Candidate for Doctor of Science through the same procedures followed by other professionals in the country.

History of Artillery in Cuba

The historical development of artillery in Cuba dates back to the 16th century with the establishment of various small forts to ward off possible incursions by pirates and corsairs. The artillery most suitable at that time were the mortar and the culverin. Documents of the era indicate that in 1583 two mortars and four culverins were installed in the Morro.

With the construction of the La Cabana Fortress, which was begun on 4 November 1763 as a result of the experience of the English taking Havana in 1762, the first firm steps were taken toward fortifying and defending the island. The La Cabana Fortress was completed on 14 November 1774, and by 1859 it had the following artillery pieces: 120 cannons and bronze mortars, among them being the La Pastora Battery.

It is noteworthy that at present a large number of these old pieces have been preserved at La Cabana, and they are even fired daily in the traditional 9 o'clock salvo by which all Havana residents set their watches.

Years later, during our wars for independence from Spanish colonialism, the artillery was used on occasion by the principal forefathers of our modern movement, such as Generalissimo Maximo Gomez and General Calixto Garcia.

The development of technology during the First World War was enormous, giving rise to new means for waging war such as tanks, armored cars and aviation. This development made it necessary for combatants to specialize in order to fight against these new firing mechanisms. This is how the antitank and antiaircraft artillery and aviation and tank artillery came into being.

Later on there was a stagnant period during the pseudo-republic, when the puppet governments of imperialism did not contribute to development, thinking that to subjugate the people it was enough merely to have infantry weapons, the flat of a machete, bludgeons and clubs.

During the war of liberation, our Rebel Army used a minimum of artillery as a complement to guerrilla actions.

After the triumph of the Revolution, and with the imperialists threatening to beat down our doors, the Revolutionary Government and our Revolutionary Armed Forces saw the need to develop rapidly all means of armed struggle, especially artillery.

The National Revolutionary Militias, united with the glorious Rebel Army, began a rapid apprenticeship to master this weapon and to repel any aggression by the imperialist enemy. In order to carry out this task, various artillery unit training centers were established simultaneously, including: Ciudad Libertad, El Esperon, Comandante Manuel Fajardo Militia Artillery School, La Cabana, Mortar School 82, etc.

During the first days of 1961 the people of Cuba were put on Combat Alert, and the units that had been formed prepared to repel a possible imperialist attack when the presidency of the United States changed hands. We all recall how on that date, on the Havana breakwater, the beaches adjacent to Quinta Avenida, in the hills and all over our island, artillery troops remained firmly stationed at their posts, waiting for the command: Fire on the invader!

Later, our artillery was activated during the aggression that produced the first great defeat of imperialism in Latin America, at Playa Giron, where for the first time the different systems and calibers that made up the artillery of our Revolutionary Armed Forces were heard simultaneously.

At the end of the Giron operations, the artillery was ordered to be deployed in different parts of our national territory, and by July 1961 new courses were organized to train personnel in the use of the first reactivated artillery pieces, the well-known multiple missile launchers.

At the same time, Cmdr Pedro Miret Prieto assumed command as chief of artillery of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and began organizing our armed forces and the artillery.

The office of chief of artillery of the Revolutionary Armed Forces was created at the end of August 1961, and its first headquarters was in the La Cabana Fortress.

Our armed forces and artillery have been raising their technical and scientific level, and have garnered power and organization. Today we are proud to note that the artillery is at the level required by our Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The weaponry in this branch of the military is vast and suited to each of the needs of modern combat, principally the defense of our homeland and the sacred interests of our working people.

8926

CSO: 3010/565

CENTRAL ARMY MOTORIZED INFANTRY UNIT HONORED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 19 Nov 81 p 55

[Article: "To a Central Army Unit: Incentive From Our Party's Politburo"]

[Text] A Central Army motorized infantry unit has been found worthy of the "Promoter Center Pennant" and the certificate the party Politburo awards collectives that have fulfilled their commitments in honor of the Second Cuban Communist Congress.

During the past year this unit has satisfactorily completed the tasks specified in the Second Congress Special Competition Plan.

Among them, those aimed at increased combat readiness and reinforcement of the political, moral and disciplinary attitudes of the personnel, as well as the work performed in the interest of techniques and weapon. y are prominent.

These results are due to the strenuous efforts of FAR chiefs at all levels, political workers, officers, warrant officers, sergeants, privates and civilians, backed by the party organizations and the UJC [Union of Young Communists] in this unit.

The pennant and certificate, the latter signed by Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro, were received by the chief of the unit from the hands of Brig Gen Jorge Suarez Lorenzo, chief of the Central Army, who said that, in addition to being something to be proud of, both incentives should constitute an inducement for the completion of the collective's current and future missions, especially those tasks dedicated to celebrating the 25th anniversary of the "Granma" landing and "FAR Day."

11,466

C30: 3010/557

NEED TO FULFILL DELIVERY PLEDGES EXPLAINED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 13 Nov 81 p 32

[Article by Juan Guillermo Martinez]

[Text] The Welding Construction Enterprise known as Cubana de Acero sued the Universal Supply Enterprise of Havana City in order to arbitrate the dispute over delivery dates that had prevented the signing of the corresponding supply contract.

During the hearing, the representative of the plaintiff expressed a desire to establish delivery times in accordance with the need to fulfill its production plan for 1981.

The defendant, however, explained that it was impossible to accept that demand because the requested delivery times do not agree with those set forth in the contracts signed with its suppliers. Furthermore, it alleged that the plaintiff had not proposed delivery dates for the 710 models presented.

The acting arbiter stated that the plaintiff's failure to present its needs by specifying the necessary delivery dates was grounds for criticism. She also pointed out that the plaintiff failed to alert the defendant to the situation, although it is obvious that these specifications are a requisite for signing contracts with suppliers.

The arbiter upheld the suit filed by Cubana de Acero against the Universal Supply Enterprise of Havana City, ruling that a supply contract should be signed in order to guarantee the required supplies in accordance with the plaintiff's production plan for 1981, and said supplies were normalized in the judgment.

8926

CSO: 3010/565

NEW MORNING TV 'MAGAZINE' NEWS SHOW DESCRIBED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 13 Nov 81 p 25

[Article by Luis Alonso F.]

[Text] Now it is not just the voice of Radio Reloj that greets us each morning and accompanies us at breakfast. We are lucky enough to receive another visitor at this time: "La Revista de la Manana" (Morning Magazine), a program which begins at 0700 hours and goes until 0830, covering the time when some of us stay at home and others are leaving for work. At first glance this program looks like other similar ones, but it is different from all the others that appear daily on the small screen. As the program progresses, we realize that it has an undeniably distinctive character. We become particularly aware of the clarity of its objectives, which certainly match its name perfectly.

The program serves as a news broadcast without failing to fulfill its real function as a magazine, in which information is accompanied by various types of entertainment. In short, it fits its name completely, and we think it is unnecessary to change that title because it is directly related to the program's function.

Among the positive and innovative features of the magazine show, most noteworthy is the way commentary is presented in a fresh dialog style, without rhetoric, almost in a colloquial style, in an understandable, documentary format.

Another innovation of the program is that it is structured with the interests of all people in mind, with absolutely no consideration for age, level or activity. Its goal is simply to inform, to establish communication with the viewer.

It is not necessary to be an expert to note that the collective in charge of this program is enthusiastic and capable. There is no doubt that, given the ambitious nature of the undertaking and the need for vast resources for coordinating such an effort, they are working creatively to obtain magnificent results. We hope time will tell. . . However, at this point it is clear that they will attain high levels in production.

Without going very far, it is worthwhile to point out the work of Mariana Rodriguez Corria and Eddy Martin. They both do their jobs seriously, without packaging, and they obviously like their work.

In our opinion, a balance should be maintained in the shorts with respect to the use of foreign and Cuban personalities, because this program, which has a broad audience with varied tastes, should not be forced to adhere to any specific current of thought. In another aspect of this theme, without going against the medium's variety, we think the presentation of musicians or groups should be expanded: there should be an explanation of who is singing what and some other comments to contribute to the performers' reputation and popularity.

In a separate paragraph, the selection of the cartoons has been fortuitous so far; we adults have enjoyed them and are certain that children like them too. Their immediate reaction has been to make sure they are up early to watch the cartoons. That is stimulating.

8926

CSO: 3010/565

REPORT ON BISHOP SPEECH TO HOTEL GROUP ON NEW AIRPORT

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Saturday. (CANA) — Prime Minister Maurice Bishop told the Grenada Hotel Association (GHA) that with the planned opening of the first phase of the Point Saline International Airport in August 1982, many problems now facing the island's tourist industry will disappear.

Bishop was delivering the feature address at the GHA annual general meeting and he demised some of the problems the international airport will solve.

"All our European visitors to Grenada must now overnight in Barbados or Trinidad", he said, "and we are all aware of the existing problems. Valuable foreign exchange is lost to us and spent in another country.

"Many visitors are lost totally through the frustrations experienced when going through either of the two main transit points of entry to Grenada. The fact that they come at all is certainly a tribute to the beauty of our country and the warmth of our people."

The Prime Minister re-emphasised his Government's commitment to developing the tourist industry including consideration of establishment

of a national airline.

"We have been following up the matter of increased airline services through bi-lateral discussions with various governments in the region, as well as internationally, to ensure that adequate air links are established to Latin America, North America, Europe and to Africa", he said.

"We have been following up the matter of increased airline services through bi-lateral discussions with various governments in the region, as well as internationally, to ensure that adequate air links are established to Latin America, North America, Europe and to Africa", he said.

Bishop said that, consistent with a promise made to GHA last year, the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) had purchased an aircraft and had leased it to LIAT in an effort to increase available seats to Grenada.

As an additional aid to the industry, the PRG has established an inter-line desk in Barbados which permits passengers to Grenada to avoid the formalities of customs and immigration in that island.

"While this service is working well for arrivals", he said, "we see it necessary to have a second person at that desk to ensure a 24-hour service to assist other passengers to Grenada, the ones with a confirmed booking who are told their names are not on

the list"

The Prime Minister foresaw an increase in the number of hotel beds in Grenada for, in addition to Holiday Inn's decision to rebuild after the recent fire, the PRG has received, considered and approved two firm proposals of entrepreneurs to build new hotels.

"Three meetings have already been held of a joint committee on tourist development and hotel design", he said, "out of which will come plans for hotel development by December of this year."

Bishop said guidelines have been established for this exercise, some of which are that all beaches must remain public, hotels must not be more than three-top height, hotel design must be in harmony with the concept of a tropical island and that design must inculcate alternative energy saving devices.

A team from the Organisation of American States (OAS) is due in Grenada to complete a tourism attractions plan (historic sites included) by the first quarter of 1982, Bishop said.

This plan will be drawn up after consultation with the mass organisations, zonal councils, trade unions and other organisations, and the team will put forward practical costed suggestions which will ensure certain basic things.

BRIEFS

CUBAN CREDIT FOR AIRPORT--St George's Grenada, Nov 25 (CANA)--Cuba has agreed to extend a 31 million E.C. \$1 EC--37 cents U.S.) line to credit to Grenada to help complete the new international airport, it has been officially announced here. A government statement said the credit was to aid the installation of equipment. Prime Minister Maurice Bishop first spoke of the impending credit at a rally Sunday. He said this assistance was included in \$44 million E.C. in airport aid recently secured by the Grenada Government. This latest assistance means that Grenada had now secured virtually all the financing it needed for the \$71 million (US) airport project. Last October Grenada said it needed another \$15 million (US) to insure completion of the airport. Bishop told the rally that in addition to the Cuban line of credit IRAQ had agreed to make a \$13 million (EC) soft loan to Grenada. It is to be repaid over 15 years at two percent interest with a three-year grace period. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 3025/88

SEAGA INTERVIEWED BY TRINIDAD PAPER ON SUMMIT, BAUXITE

CARICOM Summit Prediction

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov. 23 (CANA): Jamaica's Prime Minister, Edward Seaga, believes that a meeting of the leaders of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) could be a reality by March next year.

In an interview with the SUNDAY EXPRESS newspaper Mr Seaga said he hoped that such a meeting would come about "as soon as possible."

"That, of course, does not mean this year and it might not be in January because I think preceeding this meeting there should be some meetings at official level, so as to make the meeting productive. I would say by March of next year," he added.

The last official CARICOM Heads of Government meeting was held in December, 1975. There have been several calls from Government officials and Opposition leaders for the leaders to meet to discuss major issues.

On whether he felt that Grenada's Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, should be included in that meeting, Mr Seaga said: "Oh, yes. He is part of the Caribbean and whatever we have to say to Mr Bishop should be said there and not behind his back."

Mr Seaga also commented on his Government's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Concerning a subsequent solidarity visit by a Jamaican Opposition Party delegation to Cuba, Mr Seaga said he considered it to be unprecedented in the annals of this region, and certainly in the annals of the tradition and practice which surround the business of breaking relations with Cuba.

"It has been described locally in the press and otherwise as bordering on treason," he said.

"I wouldn't go that far in making such a description. The fact of the matter is that that Opposition party has disappointed the people of Jamaica by not being able to decide whether they are defending Jamaica or defending Cuba. In

fact, it appears from their actions their conduct and all the arguments they have offered that they are defending Cuba and not their own country," Mr Seaga said.

Commenting on a charge by the Opposition that the Seaga Government in the 'pocket' of the United States, the Prime Minister said: "Well, anybody can make that counter-claim. Substantiating it is an entirely different thing.

"There are policies which the U.S. have with which we don't agree. There are no policies that Cuba has with which the Opposition disagrees."

Bauxite Recovery Role

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Nov 81 p 16

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Nov 23 (CANA): Whether or not the Jamaica government's three-year economic recovery plan is a success will depend largely on what happens in the bauxite industry--and that is in trouble, Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga has said.

Some major economic sectors have shown an improvement in performance since the free-enterprise-supporting Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) takeover of the country, a year ago, from the socialist Peoples National Party (PNP), which had presided over eight years of negative economic growth, Mr Seaga reported.

Bauxite was the exception, with a number of companies announcing cutbacks in production because of falling international demand for the product.

"If the bauxite cutback is very severe it could mean a setback which could have a severe impact on the prospects of restoring the country to a path of growth," Mr Seaga said.

Strategy

The Jamaican leader commented on his economic strategy during an interview with the EXPRESS newspaper in Trinidad and Tobago. It was published after the Jamaica-based companies Reynolds and Kaiser announced cutbacks in production of bauxite and layoff of staff.

Mr Seaga said that during talks with the American President, Ronald Reagan, earlier this year, he had asked Washington buy more Jamaica bauxite.

He also asked for the establishment of machinery that would stimulate the flow of investment from the U.S. private sector to the Jamaican, and introduction of a tax concession that would allow conventions from the U.S. coming to Jamaica to write off their expenses against their tax liabilities.

The third thing I asked for was for the United States to buy Jamaican bauxite which it requires for its strategic mineral stockpile," he said.

He added that Jamaica's problems were so severe after eight consecutive years of negative growth and a mountain of debt "that we could not burrow our way out of these problems while negotiating substantial loans with the IMF (International

Monetary Fund), rescheduling of our debts, raising new loans on the money market which were oversubscribed for the first time in many many years."

He added: "We realised that the avenue of increased loans was a temporary thing and, come the end of the first three years, we should show that we were having an impact in earning more."

He continued: "Now Jamaica, like Trinidad, has one frontline foreign exchange earner and that's bauxite. This, of course, is readily available, it's simply mined, it doesn't even have to be processed.

"To process it into alumina serves a benefit too, but takes a longer time. It is readily available and at hand, so we wanted to mine and export more bauxite to increase our foreign exchange earning and our revenues.

"This has been agreed in principle by Washington. What we are now working out is what is the quantum and on that basis will be able to effect greater earnings in foreign exchange."

Mr Seaga said Jamaica needs special consideration. "Jamaica is a special case, because we are the only country that has had eight years of the type I am about to describe. During that eight-year period we suffered eight consecutive years of negative growth. We were the only country in the world to have that record.

"We lost 20 percent of our GDP (Gross Domestic Product) in those years of negative growth, we lost 57 percent of our standards of living measured in U.S. dollar terms. More than 50 percent of our hotel rooms remained vacant, again by the downturn in our tourist trade. Thirty percent of our mining capacity was made idle.

He added: "During that period in the last five years we suffered a rate of inflation of 30 percent per annum on the average and unemployment skyrocketed, increasing by 50 percent between 1972 and 1980.

"We attracted no new investment. In fact, there was disinvestment. Now those are the statistics of a war. One can't recover from that sort of an impact on your economy without special treatment, especially in a democratic society.

"We are not an autocratic society in which by use of high security measures people can be kept in line while a timely and gradual restructuring takes place.

"We have to show results and show them early. On that basis, Jamaica needed special help. Therefore, these programmes (with the United States) were designed to give us the special help to come out of that tailspin to restore the country to a path of growth, and in this first year we have effectively done so.

"All the statistics point to a shift out of the negative growth pattern and if no positive growth, certainly an even position for this year.

"Investment flow is up considerably. The rate of inflation which was 28 percent last year, to the end of September was 4.2 percent, one of the lowest that exists anywhere in the world. Unemployment has actually fallen from 33 percent to 26 percent. I'm rounding off the figures.

"We are putting our industrial plant back in operation. The Tourism season this year looks excellent. Bookings are very high.

"It's only a question of what will transpire in the course of the period and all the areas have shown a reversal on their past performances, turning in the right direction, except bauxite, in which we have had very bad reversals because the companies have advised us that because of the soft market conditions they had to cut back in production.

"The full extent of this damage is not yet ascertained. If we overcome that problem we are poised for a good second year growth and would have come out of the tail spin and restored the country on the path of buoyancy.

Mr Seaga said his government's main priority right now was employment.

"Next year we are going to feature major employment programmes because the investments that have been pouring in are investments which will take two to three years before they reach the point of maturity to create the employment," he added.

"But you must remember we inherited nothing when we started.

"We didn't inherit any funds to work with, we didn't inherit any schemes to start with.

"We have had to start budgeting from scratch in creating a new capacity for increased production and employment.

"During the period of two to three years while the new investments are beginning to take shape and factories are being built and fields are being put into production and agriculture and so on there is a very great need for employment to give the people participation and the opportunity to earn. And next year we are going to be embarking on major road development programmes, construction and repair programmes, to be able to provide wide-scale employment."

CSO: 3025/85

SEAGA REPORTS TO PARLIAMENT ON 'ON TARGET' 1981-1982 BUDGET

Details of Report

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Nov 81 pp 1, 18

[Text] Prime Minister Seaga told Parliament on Tuesday that the 1981/82 Budget will be virtually on target.

Speaking in the debate on the 1981/82 Supplementary Estimates, Mr Seaga said that while the 1980/81 Budget was overspent by \$390 million, this year's budget would be virtually on target. He said also that the Government was financing public enterprises in order to remove them from the budget by 1983/84. The Prime Minister said that the Recurrent Estimates had an original figure of \$1,683.4 million, which has now been revised to \$1,704.6 million, an increase of \$21.2 million. The Capital Estimates, which originally stood at \$984.4 million, shows a decrease to \$919 million, a decrease of \$29.4 million.

The total Budgetary expenditure for the year 1981/82, including Supplementary Estimates, has been reduced from the original estimate of \$2,631.8 million to \$2,623.6 million, a decrease of \$8.2 million.

"A comment on these revised totals is in order," said Mr Seaga. "We have in fact become accustomed to substantial over-expenditure in the Budgets. Last year alone, over-expenditure in the budget was \$390 million.

"At the present time, the forecast is that this year's Budget, which at the present time is showing an under-expenditure of \$8.2 million, is likely to come out at the original figures, or somewhat more than the original.

"The summary of this is that whereas last year the Budget was \$390 million more than the original estimates, this year the Budget will be virtually dead on target."

Additional expenditure in the Recurrent Estimates was \$91.5 million and transfers and savings \$70.3 million, which left a net over-expenditure of \$21.2 million.

Although the figures may appear high, he said, in reality \$68.5 million occurs both in expenditure and in the transfers. This \$68.5 million, he said, was the amount which has been provided for settling wages and claims in the wage package which was negotiated in the public sector earlier this year.

Other expenditures included \$11-million of bulk-water purchases from the National Water Commission, distributed by the parish Councils to various parts of the rural area; a sum of \$2.5 million paid to Alcan Jamaica Limited as compensation for road transportation of alumina during the strike at the Jamaica Railway Corporation under a long-standing agreement; and \$500,000 a special fund allocation through the West Indies Shipping Company.

Those three items accounted for \$14 million, which comprised the bulk of the net recurrent expenditure of \$21.2 million. The rest of the spending was on a multitude of small expenditures, none of which exceed \$2 million.

On the Capital side of the expenditure, there was a decrease of \$29.4 million.

Additional expenditure was \$144.2 million and transfers and savings \$173.6 million, which left a reduction in the Capital Estimates of \$29.4 million.

Common Factor

Mr Seaga said that in the same way that the wage package was common to both sides of the ledger in the Recurrent Estimates, the Special Employment Programme figure of \$18 million was common to both the expenditure and savings sides of the Capital Estimates.

The Additional Expenditure of \$144.2 million, was comprised of \$50 million of programme expenditure and \$94.2 million of public enterprise financing.

Dealing with the programme expenditure, he said that there was in fact nothing spectacular in that area and none of the items exceed \$3 million.

The Jamaica National Export Corporation has been given an additional \$1.3 million for further promotional work. The cotton polyester plant at Old Harbour has been given \$2.327 million for start-up in order to test the equipment.

A number of items of flood damage under the Ministries of Local Government and Construction total \$5.3 million. The micro-dams project has been given \$1.3 million to carry out work on eight micro-dams, and \$2 million has been allocated for the purchase of 41 ambulances.

Pointing out that it was in the public enterprise financing that there was significant expenditure to which attention must be drawn, the Prime Minister said that over the past five years the Budget had to provide support to public-sector enterprises to the extent of \$12 million.

"This means that the Budget has had to finance various forms of losses, to provide money for various types of financing and, in some instances, for investment in the public enterprises to the extent of \$412 million.

These public enterprises include the utilities as well as enterprises, and "one thing certain is that this cannot continue," the Prime Minister said.

"It is obvious that these agencies are a severe drain on the Government's funds, and the funds that are allocated to them could be better applied in terms of utilizing for better economic purposes or social programmes.

"There is an objective, therefore, to eliminate by 1983/84 all Budget support for public enterprises in Current Account, and wherever those supports are on Capital Account for financing the enterprises--only leaving for purposes of any Budget financing, funds that may be provided in the Capital Account for investment purposes in these public enterprises.

Viability Aim

"That goal has been set with the target of the year 1983/84 but to accomplish this, public enterprises are being examined one by one and provided with the necessary financing to restructure the operations of the companies, so that they may become viable entities, so that they will be able to finance themselves and so that they will cease to be a burden on the Budget except for investment purposes.

"In order to do this successfully, more funds have had to be applied this year than was originally intended, in order to settle the financial operations of these companies on a phased basis."

Mr Seaga said that the Budget this year originally provided \$23 million for the purpose, but one by one, as the enterprises were examined, problems were revealed that could only be solved by putting them "once and for all" on a viable basis. The Supplementary Estimates have therefore provided for \$94 million to settle a number of the enterprises.

Enterprises whose debts have been settled so far are National Hotels and Properties, Air Jamaica, the Jamaica Public Service Company, the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation, the National Water Commission and the National Water Authority, and Versair Limited.

Those being examined are the Jamaica Omnibus Service, the Sugar Industry Authority and the National Sugar Company, the Jamaica Railway Corporation, the Agricultural Marketing Corporation, and the Banana Company of Jamaica.

House Approval of Estimates

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Nov 81 p 18

[Text] The House of Representatives last night approved the First Supplementary Estimates 1981/82 with net expenditure reflecting savings of \$8.2 million, on the original Budget.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga in his contribution to the debate said that the projections are that the 1981/82 Budget will be "virtually dead on target" in comparison with a \$390-million over-spending in 1980/81.

Mr Seaga closed the debate last night.

Other contributors to the debate were the Minister of Industry and Commerce, the Hon. Douglas Vaz, and Opposition Members, Mr Seymour Mullings and Mr Horace Clarke.

The debate started on Tuesday.

SEAGA GIVES HOUSE DETAILS ON LATEST REVENUE SITUATION

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 30 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga, said on Tuesday that the \$80.3 million expected increase in revenue collections will be reduced by a \$24-million cut-back in the Capital Development Fund, leaving a surplus of \$56.3 million in the Current Account.

Mr Seaga told the House of Representatives as he opened the debate on the First Supplementary Estimates on Tuesday, "The project of revenue as set out in the estimates at the beginning of the financial year, was for \$1404.5 million. The revised estimates show that the revenues have increased in projections to \$1460.8 million or an increase of \$56.3 million. "The tax revenue has shown an increase of \$80.3 million from \$1037.2 million to \$1117.5 million, but on the other hand the Capital Development Fund will contribute less to the budget than was originally contemplated, from \$324 million down to \$300 million, a reduction of \$24 million."

"What we have, therefore, is an increase of \$80.3 million in the tax revenues--which has performed extra-ordinarily well--reduced by \$24 million in the Capital Development Fund contributions and leaving the current account with a surplus of \$56.3 million."

"The question is where are these surpluses to be applied? Many people are busy determining how they want to see this money spent without recognizing first of all that it is a projection as to what the year is likely to show by way of upturn in revenue."

"I have seen these surpluses written up as money collected already. The way the estimates are made up is that at the beginning of the year an estimate is made of what you expect to collect and what you expect to spend. At a point in the year you keep revising what you expect to spend and what you expect to receive and at the time of the First Supplementary Estimates, the first official note is made up of how these estimates have changed.

Added Revenue

"At this point we have been able to denote on the basis of collections, and on the basis of expenditure, that we can expect to receive \$80.3 million more revenue. This will be reduced by \$24 million, which we will receive less in the Capital Development Fund, leaving \$56.3 million of expected additional revenue.

"It is that \$56.3 million that we must look at to see what is likely to be done with this apparent surplus."

Mr Seaga added: "In the first place, Mr Speaker, the recurrent account expenditure will be increased again, as estimated, by \$20 million. That \$20 million comes out of the \$56.3 million, leaving us now with \$36.3 million. Those \$36.3 million are now applied to financing the capital estimates."

Mr Seaga also indicated the areas in which the revenue had performed well, as well as those in which according to the projections, it had not performed well: Customs; \$7 million (increase); Excise minus \$6 million; Consumption Duty \$14.7 [as published] (increase); Income Tax \$64 million (increase); Property Tax minus \$2 million; Stamp Duty \$11.8 million (increase); Motor Vehicles minus \$2.2 million; Entertainment minus \$1.3 million; Betting, Gaming and Lotteries minus \$6.7 million; Tax de Sejour minus \$10 million; and, Retail Sales \$11 million (increase).

Mr Seaga said that while the revenues have performed spectacularly well, there were other areas drawing on the budget, which made it necessary to utilize more funds than were originally necessary, especially to settle the debts of public enterprises.

CSO; 3025/87

SEAGA DISCUSSES BAUXITE, SUGAR IN FINAL HOUSE BUDGET DEBATE

Kings^{ton} THE DAILY GLEANER in English 30 Nov 81 p 20

[Text]

ARRANGEMENTS for the sale of 1.6 million tonnes of Jamaica bauxite to the United States will include the bartering of 400,000 tonnes for agricultural commodities used here and 1.2 million tonnes by way of purchase or exchange from the strategic mineral stockpile, which can be sold for cash.

This was announced by Prime Minister Edward Seaga as he closed the debate on the First Supplementary Estimates 1981/82 in the House of Representatives on Wednesday night. Speaking on the arrangements for selling the 1.6 million tonnes of bauxite to the United States for stockpiling, Mr. Seaga said he wished to point out that "the arrangements will be 400,000 tonnes to be bartered for agricultural commodities which we use and which will therefore save us the equivalent in foreign exchange."

He said that 1.2 million tonnes will be disposed of by way of purchase or exchange; "in amounts to be agreed on the exchange for any other commodity in the strategic mineral stockpile. To the extent that we do not use that commodity which is to be exchanged, we will then sell that commodity on the market and realise the cash in foreign exchange."

Negotiations so far have only reached the stage of the finalization of the amount to be purchased, he said.

THERE HAVE BEEN preliminary discussions on mining costs and the prices which have been quoted are not satisfactory to the government. The negotiations are now to proceed in earnest and arrangements are being made for a meeting to take place very shortly in order to come to a conclusion on mining costs.

There were many other details to be dealt with including place of shipment and method of transportation. These elements could not be dealt with until the amount of purchase was finalized.

Mr. Seaga said that the Government was also conducting negotiations on alleviating the crisis in the industry with other sources in other areas. The Government had submitted a tender on the supply of bauxite to a new alumina plant that is being constructed in Venezuela.

Jamaica's tender was under consideration, along with that of many other countries, and a decision would be available towards the end of the year. One tender would not be granted the entire amount required. The Government understood that three tenders would be selected and Jamaica is expected to be among the three.

SPEAKING ON SUGAR, Mr. Seaga said that the industry was now poised for the forthcoming season in terms of the inputs to put in the ground a properly-fertilized and irrigated crop. In addition herbicides and transportation had been taken care of, he said.

Mr. Seaga said that all the fertilizer required for the crop was either already here, or to be delivered in December in time for the new crop which begins in the middle of the month.

Herbicides were already in place, 22 trucks are already in the island, 20 more are to arrive this week and 50 by the end of February, all for transporting cane. In addition, 22 cane-loaders were to be ordered shortly for delivery in December.

Cleaning of the canals and repairing of the pumps was taking place to make sure that there will be adequate irrigation, particularly in Clarendon and St. Catherine.

Basically, by the Government setting the price every year, there was an approach of "whatever the cost may be the government is expected to provide the increment of profit."

"Nobody looks to the industry in terms of whether they can make it more efficient in order to improve their profit position. All they need is an increase of price that has to be relied on to provide an increment of profit," Mr. Seaga said.

Over the years, the industry had continued on that basis, until it had reached the point where it is pricing itself out of the market. The industry has indicated that it needs over \$100-million in subsidies this year.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, it is not possible for the Government to contemplate bearing any load like that any longer. Nor is it possible for an industry to continue to survive on this basis," he said.

"The industry must begin to look at itself on a responsible basis to see where they can cut corners, where they can improve and how they can do their best to make it more efficient."

SPAULDING DENIES BRIGADISTAS GOT MILITARY TRAINING IN CUBA

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Nov 81 pp 1, 14

[Text] Mr Anthony Spaulding, a P.N.P. Vice-President, said yesterday that the Brigadistas sent to Cuba under the previous Administration were not subject to military training nor to any programme of subversion.

A statement issued by party headquarters quoted Mr Spaulding as follows:

"Having been the Minister responsible for the Brigadista Programme during the period when it was initiated, when it developed and expanded and when it began to produce signal successes, I feel obliged to tell the nation certain facts about the programme; particularly in light of the mischievous and lying charges of the Prime Minister to Parliament.

As a prelude, I must explain that the word 'Brigadista' is simply the Spanish word for 'brigade.' The concept of grouping young people in brigades for the purpose of career development, whilst new to Jamaica prior to the inception of the Brigadistas, is common practice in other parts of the world. The advantageous result in terms of skill development, particularly in the construction field, made it most attractive for application in Jamaica which was sorely in need of that sort of skill training.

Purpose of the Project:

1. Development or upgrading of construction skills among the youth in order to enhance their employment potential and improve their productive capacity and so enable the construction industry to turn out better-quality units at reduced cost for the benefit of the poor and needy.
2. Then, jointly with (1) above, to teach the youths a second language--Spanish--which among the Latin American group of countries is of obvious advantage.
3. To introduce training projects in Jamaica to create the opportunity for Jamaican youth brigadistas to receive on-the-job training in systems building similar to that which is taught in Cuba.
4. In giving effect to 3 above, to establish practical projects for the construction of housing and schools, in the implementation of which seasoned Cuban Brigadistas would work alongside Jamaican brigadistas to facilitate the process of

teaching. Cases in point are the housing projects at Falmouth, the Jose Marti and G. C. Foster schools.

The project was an integral part of a Government-to-Government technical exchange programme between Cuba and Jamaica which covered a wide area of cultural and economic activities, and was enshrined in a written agreement which was reviewed annually at a Joint Commission meeting held alternatively in Kingston and Havana. The Secretariat of the Jamaican Commission was in the Ministry of Finance.

In practical implementation of the Brigadista project, each year projections were made of the number of youths required to be trained and the costs involved. The Jamaican requirements was to finance the local projects. I should point out that the Government of Cuba provided all the material and equipment for the local project and Jamaica only financed the board and lodging of the professionals and skilled artisans which made up the Cuban brigade.

The following were the implementation steps:

(i) Applications were invited to participate through the press and all members of Parliament, both P.N.P. and J.L.P. MPs recommended participants.

(ii) Participants were selected on the basis of a written test to determine their suitability. The criteria included aptitude, educational background marital status. It did not include race, creed, religion or political persuasion.

(iii) An orientation exercise was thereafter carried out to acquaint the participants of their responsibility under the project, to inform them of things to expect in Cuba, to counsel them regarding the level of behaviour to be maintained as Jamaican representatives in a host country. Lectures included persons of a wide range of discipline--the Minister, Permanent Secretary, medical doctors, sociologists, university lecturers and others.

(iv) After departure for Cuba, an intensive follow-up support service was established and maintained in the Ministry's system which attends to: (a) a weekly allowance to the dependents of participants; (b) supplying participants with local literature, newspapers, magazines; (c) supplying articles of clothing of participants; (d) supplying equipment for national sports--cricket, football, table-tennis, dominoes; (e) supplying foodstuff, not usually consumed in Cuba, e.g., Jamaican sauces and local spices; (f) attending to mail forward and backward between participants and relatives;

(v) Frequent visits were made by members of the Jamaican Government and other persons to the various locations at which brigadistas were housed and worked. Constant collaboration existed between the Jamaican Embassy in Cuba and the Ministry to assure prompt attendance to the welfare of brigadistas. Indeed there was a technical attache at the Jamaican Embassy in Cuba who was detailed to this task and students affairs generally.

(vi) After the completion of each study course each group of brigadistas return to Jamaica, were checked off and given a welcome and the fare to return home in addition to a small allowance to tide them over the immediate future.

(vii) A follow-up service was thereafter maintained with a view to the placement of brigadistas in jobs.

Various delegations visited Cuba during the years of the programme, including the present Commissioner of Police, Mr Bill Bowes; the Chairman of the Rockefeller Counterpart Committee, Mr Carlton Alexander; as well as members of the Clergy, businessmen, sportsmen and others, and saw the brigadistas at work and at play. Their one response was that it was a salute to discipline.

The People's National Party and those responsible for the programme during our incumbency know nothing of the charges and allegations stated to Parliament last week by the Prime Minister. We cannot accept the allegations. We assert that youth who went to Cuba under the Brigadista Programme were involved in legitimate activities, obtaining various construction techniques. They were not subject to military training nor any programme of subversion.

He who alleges must prove and, as such, the Prime Minister's irresponsibility has been demonstrated by the presentation of a secret Special Branch report which, according to him, he has had since July. In his own words, this secret report ought to have been made public by the Government since it was claimed to be a threat to the nation.

One may ask, when did this information first become available to the Special Branch? Have they ever presented any such evidence to those previously responsible for the security of the country? If not, why not? Or has this been merely trumped up to justify a political smear campaign?

We challenge Prime Minister Seaga to substantiate his charges in Parliament with concrete evidence. We call upon him to set the immediate motion proceedings for an open, public and impartial investigation of allegations contained in the Special Branch report. Anything less compels us to draw the conclusion that the statement was nothing more than a base propaganda manoeuvre designed to discredit a valuable programme and to jeopardize the lives and safety of the Brigadistas.

What the Prime Minister was doing in Parliament was to use the scarce tactic to replace economic performance, use the scarce tactic to cover up his absolute lack of social purpose and the growing lack of confidence in his pro-Imperialist government. The aim of this plan was to substitute the usual Communist scare for performance. But, most importantly, it was another step in laying the basis for repression in Jamaica."

CSO: 3025/87

SHEARER APOLOGIZES TO CANADA FOR POLICE RAID ON CUSO OFFICE

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, has written to the Canadian University Services Overseas (CUSO) expressing regret at the anxiety caused to its staff by a police raid on their Waterloo Avenue premises in Kingston on November 12.

A letter dated November 20, which was copied to Prime Minister Edward Seaga, the Minister of National Security, the Canadian High Commission in Jamaica, and the Jamaica High Commissioner in Ottawa, was sent by Mr Shearer to Mr Carlyle McKenzie, CUSO Field Officer in Jamaica. It said:

"I thank you for your letter of 18th November, 1981, and the information which it contained concerning the raid by the police on the premises occupied by CUSO.

"First of all, I should like to set your mind at rest and inform you that the raid had nothing to do with your organisation as such nor with the staff of that organisation. It was carried out by a police party in response to information received by the patrol that there were some suspicious activities taking place, including the movement of crates and persons at the address. The police have informed that they found no illegal activity by CUSO on the premises, nor is there any allegation made against the staff.

"You may be assured that CUSO is acknowledged to be doing useful work in Jamaica. If the activity of the police on the premises has caused you and your staff any anxiety, however, that is to be regretted. You have our assurance that there is no intention to harass the staff in any way.

"I look forward to the continued programme of your organisation in Jamaica."

Mr McKenzie last week called for speedy investigation into the matter which was raised in the Canadian Parliament on November 17. The Canadian External Affairs Minister, Mr Mark MacGuigan, said then that the Canadian High Commissioner had expressed "dismay" concerning the matter to Prime Minister Edward Seaga.

CUSO had been operating at the premises on Waterloo Avenue in Kingston for the last 14 years, and the organisation has been here for 19 years. CUSO works with several agencies of Government, Projects for People and others in the field of development.

PNP Wants Probe

The People's National Party yesterday called for an investigation of the police raid on the office of the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO).

A release in the name of the General Secretary, Dr D. K. Duncan, said the P.N.P.'s concern was heightened by what was said to the conflicts in reports about the incident by CUSO Director, Mr Carlyle McKenzie, and the Commissioner of Police, Mr W. O. Bowes. [as published]

A "thorough investigation" was necessary, the release said.

CSO: 3025/85

BOARDS OF JBC, 'DAILY NEWS' REPORTEDLY ASKED TO RESIGN

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 29 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] Members of the Boards of the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation and the JAMAICA DAILY NEWS have been asked to resign en bloc with effect from December 1, THE GLEANER has learnt.

It is understood also that the government's two representatives on the RJR Board have also been asked to resign.

THE GLEANER understands that most board members have already sent in their resignation to the Minister of Tourism, the Hon. Eric Abrahams, who has taken over ministerial responsibility for Information.

On Thursday, November 5, the Prime Minister announced that the Information Division of the Prime Minister's Office had been transferred to the Ministry of Tourism.

Asked To Resign

The subject of Information prior to the transfer was handled by the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, the Hon. Edmund Bartlett.

Mr Mike Henry, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Youth and Community Development, has been transferred to the Ministry of Tourism to assist Mr Abrahams in the area of information.

As a result of the change the new Minister, THE GLEANER understands, has asked all members of the boards in the public media to offer their resignation to him with effect from Friday.

Those involved are the JBC's Interim Board, the JAMAICA DAILY NEWS and the government's representatives on the RJR Board.

THE GLEANER further learnt that most Board members concerned have already acceded to the Minister's request.

'New Blood'

It is understood that the main objectives of the move is to reconstruct the Boards, to preserve the continuity where necessary and to introduce "new blood" into the Boards.

The time frame for the appointment to the new Boards will be within the next 10 days, a reliable source told THE GLEANER yesterday.

In the case of the JBC, THE GLEANER understands that the Interim Board will be replaced by a permanent Board and it is understood that the Chairman of the Interim Board, Mr Pat Rosseau, will be asked to continue as chairman of the new Board.

The JBC's general manager, Mrs Joyce Robinson, is to be appointed a member of the new board almost immediately and she will oversee matters at the JBC until the full panel of the new Board has been constituted.

The Chairman of the DAILY NEWS Board is Mr Lloyd James.

CSO: 3025/87

ALUMINUM COMPANIES RECONSIDER LAYOFFS AFTER U.S. PURCHASE

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Reynolds Jamaica Mines deferred the scheduled lay-off of permanent employees yesterday following the Prime Minister's announcement of a purchase agreement with the U.S. Government in Parliament on Tuesday night.

The Kaiser Bauxite Company withheld comment on the announcement "until such time as we are in possession of more facts"; but the company said that, in the absence of an agreement with the National Workers Union on a proposal to avoid lay-offs, "the lay-offs would have to proceed as posted."

The Reynolds statement said that Mr Don Phillips, Vice-President and General Manager, had announced that the lay-offs scheduled for November 27 and 30 "has been deferred until such time as the details of Prime Minister Seaga's Tuesday message have been discussed with the Government of Jamaica."

The Kaiser statement by Mr Ed Coyne, Vice-President and General Manager, was as follows:

"As was proper, the Prime Minister announced to Parliament last night some good news concerning a U.S. bauxite stockpile arrangement. We heard the announcement at the same time as the nation heard it. We had no forewarning of it and therefore cannot really comment until such time as we are in possession of more facts.

"However, in view of the instant questions it has raised for both our hourly and salaried employees, it is necessary to point out that to our knowledge our volume requirements for at least the next few months have not changed. We are indeed happy to learn of the potential additional volume in the February to October period. Should Kaiser be favoured with additional business (from this or any other source) then the increased volume requirement could mean a return to the more normal work levels much sooner than originally anticipated.

"We support the Prime Minister's thought that there should be no need for lay-offs at Kaiser--indeed, on Friday, November 13 we proposed a plan to avoid lay-offs. As a means of adjusting the required number of work hours to suit the available volume, we proposed--and continue to offer--a shortened work-week of 32 hours instead of the normal 40 hours AND, in addition, we offered to maintain the normal 40-hour take home pay via funding advanced from future raises to all those who desired such a financial facility.

"Whereas we originally felt--and honestly stated--that the EARLIEST predicted up-turn in our business was "not before the fourth quarter of 1982," the Prime Minister's statement would indicate that volume increase could be much earlier.

"We hope that in the light of these changed circumstances the union will review its decision requiring the lay-off of workers in accordance with the provisions of the labour agreement, and that agreement can be reached to implement the shortened workweek as the more desirable solution to our current low volume problems. In the absence of such agreement with the Union, the layoffs would have to proceed as posted."

CSO: 3025/85

BRIEFS

ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM--A total of \$86 million is being spent this financial year on improving roads, the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga, said in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, opening the debate on the First Supplementary Estimates 1981/82. The Prime Minister also announced that initial work is being carried out on a ten-year programme to be financed both locally and internationally, in which some 700 miles of rural roads will be upgraded annually. This is to commence with the 1982/83 Budget. Mr Seaga announced a \$6.55 million Christmas work programme to be operated by the Ministries of Construction and Local Government and plans to utilize a further \$20-million by next year to deal with problems affecting roads damaged by floods. The Corporate Area is also to benefit from a \$35-million World Bank-Ministry of Construction project to improve intersections, widen and resurface roads. [Excerpt] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Nov 81 pp 1, 18]

CEMENT COMPANY EXPANSION--A \$160-million expansion programme to almost double its capacity and convert the plant from oil-burning to coal-burning is to be embarked upon by the Caribbean Cement Company. Work on the project, which includes installation of a new dry-process kiln with a capacity of 400,000 tons, will start by the end of 1982 and will be completed in 1985. A release by the company gave the following information: "The effect of this expenditure will be to almost double the capacity of the plant from 420,000 tons to 820,000 tons. Conversion to coal combined with the installation of a dry-process kiln will result in cheaper fuel costs and a stabilisation of the price of cement. Since local demand is not expected to rise above 500,000 tons per annum, the Cement Company will also have substantial excess production for export. Much of the preliminary work for the expansion and coal conversion has already been completed. Final designs will start as soon as a qualified firm of consulting engineers is engaged. Construction on the expansion project will commence by the end of 1982 and will be completed in 1985. A large portion of the financing for the expansion project is expected to be provided by the Inter-American Development Bank whose Board will consider an application for a loan of over \$101m before the end of this year. It would be impossible to borrow this large amount of money for the expansion without arranging for the Cement Company to be a viable entity." [Excerpt] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Nov 81 p 1]

FLOUR MILL EXPANSION--An agreement covering a U.S. \$23-million expansion programme for Jamaica Flour Mills was signed yesterday by the Minister of Industry and Commerce, the Hon. Douglas Vaz. The programme will increase the production capacity of the mill from 61,200 metric tons to 142,800 metric tons annually; and will

enable it to provide the entire range of flour; that is, cake, biscuit and counter flour, to the local consumer. The expansion is expected to be completed by October 1983 and will be carried out in two phases. It will allow the country to be virtually self-sufficient in the milling of flour, an announcement said. The expansion is being financed by loans of U.S.\$5 million from the International Finance Corporation; U.S.\$5.6 million from the Bank of Nova Scotia and US\$6.4 million from the Commonwealth Development Corporation. The parent company of the Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Ltd. will provide a US\$4 million bridging loan until the draw-down of the C.D.C. loan. The remaining \$3.6 million will be provided by the Jamaica Flour Mills Ltd., supported by contingency financing from the Pillsbury Company, of the United States, the technical partner and major shareholder of the company. The project, which is estimated to save U.S.\$9 million annually in foreign exchange, will involve the erection of a new mill, additional storage and ancillary facilities, as well as the acquisition of packing equipment. [Excerpts] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Nov 81 p 1]

PERUVIAN TRADE TEAM--A five-man multi-sectoral mission from Peru is in Jamaica on a three-day visit, aimed at fostering trade and technical assistance links with Jamaica. The delegation, led by Ambassador Luis Sabogal, arrived on Tuesday and was met at the Norman Manley International Airport by Peruvian Ambassador Miguel Barandiaran, Third Secretary in the Peruvian Embassy Yvan Solari, and the Acting Deputy Director of Protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Alan Weston. The delegation is scheduled to return to Peru later today, after talks with officials in the private and public sectors. The group has been exploring the possibility of providing technical assistance, signing a cultural agreement, and extending a line of credit to Jamaica. Yesterday they met the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer; and the Governor General, the Most Hon. Sir Florizel Glasspole. The delegation also held talks with officials at the Commodity Trading Co. and the Jamaica National Investment Promotions Ltd. (JNIP). Today they are scheduled to meet officials at the Jamaica National Export Corporation, the Ministry of Finance and Planning, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and the Ministry of Agriculture, before their departure for Peru. Other members of the delegation are Mr Domingo Miranda, of Pesca Peru; Raul Rivera, of the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Bolivar Patino, Board member of the Export Trade Promotion Fund; Jose Garcia Belaunde, General Director of International Negotiations of the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Commerce. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Nov 81 p 18]

CSO: 3025/86

PSD'S MONTALVAN: FSLN MUST CORRECT MISTAKES

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party (PSD), told LA PRENSA today that "the country's present situation is a good opportunity for the FSLN National Directorate to correct the errors it has made in the internal plan as well as in international relations."

The Social Democratic leader said that "the best defense of our revolution is national unity, since there is no nation in the world, however powerful, that, faced by a united people, would dare to attack such a people, where all are united around a common plan."

Rejects Haig Statements

Concerning statements by Alexander Haig and other prominent members of the State Department, Montalvan said that "they must be rejected, because they affect our sovereignty and our national dignity, but we must also reject with equal vigor the plans of Soviet and Cuban social-imperialism to intervene in Nicaragua's internal affairs."

Montalvan added that statements by leaders of the revolution justifying the presence of thousands of Cubans in our country by saying that they have not come to impose their ideology are without foundation, because "the members of the FSLN National Directorate have demonstrated in practice that they wish to encourage a Marxist-Leninist plan for Nicaragua, and they do not need anyone to impose it. It is they, rather, with their complacent attitude, who are facilitating foreign interference in our affairs," he emphasized.

"The problem lies," Montalvan said, "in the fact that the revolutionary government has done everything possible to deepen our differences with the United States and the Western bloc, while it has tried by all means to link itself more closely to the Soviet bloc, thus losing a marvelous opportunity to have dignified relations with both blocs in an attitude which would have been beneficial to our country, particularly in the National Reconstruction phase."

Right for Cuba, Not for Nicaragua

"The case of Cuba in the 1960's was very different from that of Nicaragua in the 1980's," the Social Democratic leader continued, "because Fidel, with his revolution,

in view of the attitude of rejection of the United States as well as the other Western countries, had practically no other recourse than to turn to the Russians to achieve the survival of his revolution.

"In Nicaragua's case, the United States as well as Western Europe and the members of the Organization of American States (OAS) has tried to understand and support our revolution, and not by a graceful concession, but rather because the correlation of forces in the world and the international situation, with so many points of tension, have caused conditions to change in favor of governments which fight for profound changes and transformations in society.

"The Sandinist Government, for lack of imagination and originality, has failed to take advantage of this opportunity to become an example for all those people who are struggling for their freedom, because if we had encouraged a system with social justice and freedom here, many countries of the Third World which today are suffering under the oppression of rightist dictatorships would be rebelling and trying to follow our example," Montalvan said.

United States Mistaken

Returning to the Haig statements, Montalvan said the United States has never understood Latin America. It encourages economic wellbeing and freedom for its own people, but for countries south of the Rio Grande it has only undertaken a policy of supporting corrupt dictatorships like that of Somoza, or the "big stick" or gunboat policy, which Mr Reagan seems to be reviving.

Montalvan went on to say that "in El Salvador, as well as in most of the Latin American countries, the subhuman social and economic conditions in which the people have lived as a result of exploitation by the creole oligarchs in conspiracy with the trans-nationals have created advantageous conditions for Russian imperialism in its expansionist plans; but just as we oppose the one, we must also oppose the other, implementing a policy of true nonalignment.

"The fact that we have not felt the Russian boot does not mean that we do not know how they treat weak nations in their sphere of influence, such as Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968, what is happening now in Afghanistan and the threats being held over the Polish people," the secretary general of the PSD asserted.

Time To Set Things Right

The political leader concluded by saying that "in the internal plan the FSLN National Directorate should rid itself of ideological dogmatism and be more practical, encouraging a true pluralism through the Law of Political Parties, which is open to discussion. It should also guarantee freedom of expression and release members of the Communist Party, of CAUS [Center for Labor Unity and Action] and of COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise]." Concerning the release of prisoners, he said that the "revolution has demonstrated in the past that it is generous and has released persons who had committed serious crimes against society, and why would it not do so now with people who have demonstrated an interest in contributing to national reconstruction."

He also said that "a greater and sincere rapprochement must be sought with the hierarchy of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church, and an end to persecution of the Church by the mass organizations and the independent democratic sectors must be ordered, so that all may contribute with the best of our potential to supporting the revolution and ridding ourselves of the specter of war, which threatens our country with new bloodbaths."

"It is time for rectification, to achieve national unity and to move ahead with this revolution which, as someone said, 'has no particular label,' since it belongs to all the Nicaraguan people," the PSD leader said in closing.

8735

CSO: 3010/501

PRESENT CRISIS ANALYZED: SOLUTIONS PROPOSED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Emilio Alvarez Montalvan]

[Text] The Lessons of History

The leaders who are responsible for governing this country and those who disagree with that leadership at this time are entering upon an inescapable and urgent historic mandate. It is no secret to anyone that we are going through a double crisis: internal and external. The first thing we must decide is where we shall seek the pivotal solution: through doors within or through doors without. The first would impel us to find a basic compromise; the second would allow external forces of one side or the other to attempt solutions which would give them control.

In the past, our fragile nationhood has rested on foreign influence to solve its repeated crises. Thus it was with the arrival of Walker, from whom we were only able to free ourselves with the aid of our Central American neighbors.

The same thing happened with the fall of Zelaya, toppled by the Knox note. Somoza García came to power in the same manner and was left there by the intervening American Government. History again repeated itself when, in 1979, the Nicaraguan revolution, in spite of the enormous cost in lives and national resources, needed definite international diplomatic and logistic assistance in bringing the FSLN to power, also with the approval of the United States.

The second question is whether we have now matured sufficiently to solve our chronic disputes over power in our own back yard, or whether we continue to speculate on becoming part of a certain international galaxy to bring us out of our problems. At least the Nicaraguan people have some points of agreement.

Existing Points of Agreement

The first consensus is that this revolution was made by all Nicaragua in search of a pluralistic democracy and a mixed economy, one which would solve its inevitable contradictions through a civilized and democratic system such as free elections. The second is that a significant sector of this country already recognizes the right of the FSLN to preside temporarily over the administrative guidance of this crucial historic period. Third is that we do not want for our country any more suffering, destruction and death, in which the innocent and the weak get the worst of it.

Fourth: The "Somozist system" has definitely been overcome. Fifth: Substantial economic, political and social reforms are indispensable. We are in agreement on the Statute of Government.

Sixth: It is no secret to anyone that relations between the two great powers have entered a critical phase which has the world in suspense. There is not just one focus of tension, but several. The countries of Latin America and specifically those of the Caribbean area now have the sad privilege of being on that list of centers of geopolitical conflict.

Dangers Awaiting Us

While it is true that these two great blocs are not the primary causes, they see us as suitably weak places where they can take each other's measure without risking the terrors of a mutually destructive atomic war, or at least they consider us as places where they can threaten and practice maneuvers and make statements which may serve them in calculating risks in the most dangerous areas. In addition, our Third World economy is openly deteriorating for several reasons, the most important being that our traditional systems of social organizations and values have not been able to solve, even initially, the almost subhuman situations of the large majorities. If to this we add the untenable surcharge of high petroleum prices, the sustained population explosion and the rivalries of the great powers in the area, we will have before us a panorama painted in the most dramatic colors and auguring catastrophe.

At this time Nicaragua is in the eye of the storm. Mutual accusations are poisoning the atmosphere and make even the calmest person foresee disastrous consequences.

Possibilities

In view of this situation four possibilities come to mind: 1) The East-West conflict takes place in our area. 2) The violent initiative of one of the powers would bring chain reactions of mutual escalation at a local and global level. 3) The problem of confrontation is stopped by international mediators and conferences, and our situation continues to worsen in a climate of unrest, attrition and hunger (the opportunities for development have slowed considerably). 4) The Nicaraguan people find, here and now, a way to come to an understanding on the basic questions which divide us: ideological, political, economic and social.

This article refers exclusively to the fourth alternative, because it considers the others antinationalist and extremely dangerous. It is also based on the fact that there is in the Latin American context an opportunity for a framework of assistance and advice to achieve it.

FSLN's Dilemmas

It is interesting to point out the dilemmas facing the FSLN National Directorate:

- 1) Does it want to establish its plan of government "by force" or through a consensus as expressed in free elections?
- 2) Is it an armed party, or does it keep its contradictory roles separated?
- 3) Does it need a foreign policy which is part of one of the great powers, so that we may be used against the other?

- 4) Does it or does it not want the mixed economy to be clearly defined in quantifiable areas or rather, to continue with indistinct, unpredictable and costly restrictions?
- 5) Does it understand that our historic destiny is linked to the other countries of Latin America, or rather that we are part of great world schemes in which we will be no more than pawns in a macabre chess game?
- 6) Is peace in Central America vital to the stability of our country or not, or must we carry out tasks which go beyond our jurisdiction?
- 7) Are we in a position to reject dependency on as well as confrontation with either of the two powers?
- 8) Is it going to make our great majorities pay for grandiose dreams, or will it be content with a less pretentious role, with a national task based on our own capabilities and potential?

Some Proposed Solutions

Political Area

- 1) There is a crisis in personal and democratic leadership. To solve it, let a civilian president be chosen from a slate of candidates proposed to the FSLN by the dissident parties and composed of three officials who are currently exercising government functions.
- 2) a) This man will be the guarantee that the Supreme Court of Justice discharges its vital task of being an independent power; b) he will preside over the electoral process culminating in the election of our highest officials in 1983; c) he will have final responsibility in governmental tasks.

Economic Area

- 3) The Agrarian Tribunal will continue its task and will be composed of two persons chosen by common agreement (between government and dissidents) from those who are currently functioning in that Tribunal and another from outside, selected by the dissident parties. Organized thus, it will have the power to oversee lands which are covered by that law.
- 4) The Supreme Court of Justice would open a review court in those cases of invasion, confiscation, expropriation, etc., other than duly confirmed cases of Somozists and their families, not covered under decrees 3 and 38.
- 5) The Supreme Court of Justice will review everything pertaining to the industrial area which has been expropriated, invaded, intervened, confiscated, etc., not including duly confirmed Somozists and their families.

Area of National Conciliation

- 1) The law of confiscation [as applied to] those who are absent, will be abolished.

2) Amnesty will be granted to prisoners convicted of political and related crimes and sentenced by special tribunals to 5 years' imprisonment or less, and the right of review by the CSJ [Supreme Court of Justice] will be granted to the remainder.

Area of Freedom and Trust

1) A Law of Political Parties will be established which will lead to their full and unrestricted activity, will reorganize the Council of State with members who belong exclusively to the political parties and in which assembly the FSLN will have a majority. The existence of armed parties should be prohibited.

2) Nicaragua's foreign policy will be governed by three [sic] very clear concepts: 1) defense of our national sovereignty; 2) strict nonalignment; 3) close ties with the countries of Latin America, without discrimination. 4) Financing will be sought in countries of the East and the West, without strings or commitments which affect our sovereignty.

3) The general provisional law on communications media will be repealed, or conflicting articles will be repealed by common agreement of the two parties; equal time in the state communications media for all the political parties.

Defense and Public Order

1) Members of the FSLN who have chosen the military career must renounce political proselytizing; they will be responsible for running the army and the police; they will name their commanders, who will have administrative authority, but they will not function in a political way.

Final Conclusion:

a) To stimulate production.

b) To support national conciliation.

c) To defend our sovereignty in a united way against any act of foreign aggression.

d) To make profound changes in values and institutions which will lead to an improvement in conditions, with the organized participation of those with meager incomes, all within the framework of our own culture.

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